

The chart below lists the final seat distribution resulting from the election of May 17th for the 8th Knesset. The list is still unofficial, and includes the soldiers' votes, but not that of all seamen. The number in parentheses indicates seats won for the 8th Knesset.

Likud	43	(38)
Alignment	32	(51)
Democratic Movement for Change	15	—
National Religious Party	12	(10)
Democratic Front	5	(4)
Aguda	4	(4)
Sheli (Moked)	2	(1)
Shlomzion	2	—
Plato	1	—
Independent Liberals	1	(4)
Citizen's Rights Movement	1	(3)
United Arab List (Alignment affiliated)	1	(3)
Foalei Aguda	1	(2)

Official results for Knesset on Thursday

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The official results of the elections to the Ninth Knesset will be announced orally by Supreme Court Justice Elihu Mann at a plenary session of the Central Elections Committee which he chairs, fixed for this Thursday. The results will then be sent to Reshmit, the Official Gazette for publication.
On Friday afternoon, when all the soldiers' votes had been counted in an overnight 16-hour operation, an unofficial summary was made by party representatives which produced the breakdown. A few seamen's votes which still have to come in will not influence the outcome.
Yet another unofficial summary

made on the fifth floor of the Knesset building, where the Committee operates, said that some three per cent of the electorate, or 74,000 Israelis, were prevented from voting because their names were not included in the Voters Register.
Justice Mann told the Army Radio that "masses of voters could not cast their ballots because the Interior Ministry did not prepare a new Voters Register."
Mann said the only solution was to introduce mechanized voting. This would be cheaper, quicker and more efficient.
Committee sources said that voting machines would drastically reduce the number of spoiled ballots.

Ezer Weizman already promised Defence portfolio

Likud talks Tuesday with DMC, NRP

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Political Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Formal moves to form a coalition government will begin early Tuesday at a meeting between Likud and Democratic Movement for Change leaders. This will be followed by a meeting between the

Likud and National Religious Party leader Dr. Yosef Burg.
The first meeting, which was arranged on Friday in a telephone conversation with DMC leader Yigael Yadin, is designed to form a broadly-based coalition resting on 77 of the 120 Knesset members. Likud

leaders said they are already assured of a 62-member coalition including the NRP, Shlomzion, Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael.
The Likud's earlier call for a national unity government that would include the Alignment was rejected on Thursday by Defence Minister Shimon Peres at a meeting of the Labour Party's Central Committee. The Labour delegates had applauded Peres' statement.
Labour's secretary-general Meir Zarmi told The Jerusalem Post last night he did not know of any new suggestions that Labour join a Likud-led government.

The Likud's candidates for Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, did not renew his offer when he met Peres on Friday for an hour's briefing on (Continued on page 7, col. 1)

Rabin TV statements surprise Labour leaders

Jerusalem Post Staff
Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's appearance on television Friday night, in which he indicated he would return to the Cabinet table shortly, came as a surprise to Shimon Peres and other Labour Party leaders, it is learned.

Rabin, in an interview, assessed the reason for the Alignment's election defeat and urged the Likud's Menachem Begin to clarify, now, what his government's policy would be on a number of issues, including extension of the UN forces mandate on the Golan, territorial compromise, imposition of Israeli law in the territories and annexation.
(A source close to Begin said last night, "It goes without saying" that a Likud-led government would honour the outgoing government's commitments.)
"It is customary that all signed agreements will be honoured," the source said.
(Begin phoned Rabin to thank him for his statements on television on Friday night, he told Rabin: "The statement on television will strengthen democracy in Israel and the country's international stature.")
(Rabin replied: "I think and believe all I have said.")
It is understood that Rabin's failure to notify some of his party colleagues about the interview or his intention to end his vacation and resume his place in the Cabinet, has irked party leaders, including Defence Minister Shimon Peres.
Some observers speculated that (Continued on page 7, col. 2)

Zarmi to quit on June 1

Labour Party Secretary General Meir Zarmi announced on Friday that he will quit his post on June 1. Zarmi had announced several weeks ago he would leave before the Histadrut elections.
The Labour Party's leadership bureau on Friday elected Defence Minister Shimon Peres, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz, Agriculture Minister Aharon Uzan and others to a committee which will nominate a new candidate.
In secret consultations in Peres' office last week, members suggested that Peres devote his full time to party affairs as chairman, and that department heads be replaced following Tuesday's election defeat. Zarmi complained on Friday that he was not included in these consultations.

DMC wants to join Likud-led coalition, but will play it cool

By YOSEF GOELL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
The Democratic Movement for Change definitely wants to join a Likud-led government coalition but will play it cool in responding to the Likud's official invitation to begin talks on joining.
This was the consensus that emerged from an internal DMC meeting which convened last Thursday to assess the implications of the election results and to plan its coalition strategy. The DMC's desire to enter the coalition would seem to be more than mirrored by

the Likud's desire for it to join so as not to leave the government at the total mercy of a bloc of religious parties in a small coalition with 62 seats — a bare 2-seat majority.
The DMC wants to join for two reasons. As a new party which scored a striking success in its first electoral try — although short of its optimal target of 20 seats — it wants a chance to make good on some of its promises to its reformist minded constituency. This can only be done from inside government and not from the opposition seats. The DMC leadership is also aware of the somewhat

ephemeral nature of its popular support and fears possible far-reaching attrition in that support if it is relegated to four years in an opposition role.
The Likud, and especially the Liberals, La'am and some Herut members who are leery of total dependence on the religious parties and of Mr. Begin's leanings to go along with their expected demands on religious issues, want the DMC for balance. Some elements in the Likud also feel that the presence of the DMC in the coalition is essential for the establishment of the new government's respectability in the eyes of foreign critics who are concerned about its seeming extreme hawkishness.
The DMC has put forward a list of seven conditions for joining any coalition.
These call for: streamlining the Cabinet by cutting down the number (Continued on page 2, col. 7)

We mourn the untimely passing of our dear

ADI (AVIAD) YAFFE

His wife, Ora
daughter and son-in-law,
Dorit and Doron Hok
Daughter, Revital
Brothers, Emmanuel and
Amikam Yaffe and families
Sasson families

The funeral will leave today, Sunday,
Erev Shavuot, at 10 a.m. from the
Jewish Agency courtyard for Har Hamenuhot.

My husband, friend and beloved

ADI

is no more

Ora

Beit Hakeren, Jerusalem

79 suspected terrorists held in security swoop

Security forces have recently arrested 79 suspected terrorists organized in seven cells in the Ramallah, Jenin, Hebron and Jordan Valley districts, the army spokesman said yesterday.
The Jenin cell belonged to the Popular Front General Command and is thought to be responsible for several arson attempts at the Jenin military government offices in 1974 and 1975.
The Ramallah cell belonged to the Fatah and is suspected of three sabotage incidents in the city. Security forces found arms and several types of explosives in the suspects' possession, the spokesman said.
The investigation is continuing.



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance meets the press after his strategic arms talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva yesterday.

Progress made in Salt talks

GENEVA. — The U.S. and Soviet Union yesterday reported progress in talks on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, (SALT) but said big differences had still to be overcome before a new treaty could be concluded.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a news conference that they had agreed on a general framework for a SALT treaty covering the next eight years, which would replace a 1972 interim agreement which expires in October.

But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, clearly more cautious, told reporters there was still "a great distance" to be covered.

He blamed failure to make more than "some progress on some points" in three days of talks here on what he said were continuing American attempts to obtain a treaty that would give the U.S. unilateral advantages.

These remarks were seen as a sign that the Russians were still resisting U.S. pressure to reduce their heavy missile stockpiles.

A joint statement said the Geneva discussions had narrowed differences "on several of the previously unresolved questions." Negotiations would continue at different levels "with the aim of an early conclusion of a new agreement," the statement said.

Vance, whose last round of Salt talks with Gromyko in Moscow in March ended in deadlock, said he felt the atmosphere between the two powers was now better. Salt is viewed by both as a vital element in détente.

The U.S. Secretary of State said the framework agreed included three elements: A Salt-2 treaty running through to 1985, a protocol covering the next three years, and a statement of principles in the conduct of Salt-3 negotiations.

The aim was to blend two American proposals, for minor or major arms cuts, with Soviet insistence that the 1974 Vladivostok accord be the basis for Salt-2.
Vance said the Salt negotiations would continue in Geneva between the permanent Salt delegations, in Washington and Moscow at an ambassadorial level, and between himself and Gromyko at another meeting at an unspecified date.

A senior official travelling on Vance's plane declined to specify the differences but diplomatic observers said they appeared to refer to the U.S. Cruise missile, which the Soviet side has insisted be included in a new Salt agreement.

Reporters travelling home with Vance were also informed at a background briefing that progress made in Geneva was beyond original American expectations. The briefing was given before a refuelling stop at a U.S. air base in England. Vance and Gromyko met for a total of seven hours and 15 minutes Wednesday through Friday.
(Reuters, AP)

Carter says Begin won't stall peace

WASHINGTON. — President Jimmy Carter told a group of news editors at the White House on Friday that he hoped the election of Menachem Begin will not be an obstacle to the pursuit of peace in the Middle East. The President also said that when Begin is formally named prime minister, he will congratulate Begin and extend a welcome to him to visit the White House.

The President explained that he had not yet communicated with the Likud leader yet since under the rules of protocol, Israel's President first must appoint Begin prime minister. When he meets with Begin, the President also said, he hoped to resume the Middle East discussion where he had left off with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in early March.

The Begin matter arose when the President was asked whether he would endorse former President (Richard) Nixon's commitments to Israel. Nixon reviewed them in his televised interview on his presidency recently. Carter said he would endorse the commitments. He said, while he did not feel he was obliged to follow through on Nixon's commitments to North Vietnam, he did believe in the commitments to Israel. He also said that he would not recognize the PLO Liberation Organization until the PLO recognized Israel. He did not elaborate on that issue.

"I am very hopeful that the election will not change the long-term commitment of Israel to search for a permanent peace settlement," Carter added.
The group Friday was the fifth from the media to meet the president since his inauguration. Each group numbered about 30 representatives of the print and electronic media.
(JTA, AP)

U.S. reported adopting carrot-and-stick policy

By MALEK RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. — A carrot-and-stick policy by the White House towards a government led by Menachem Begin was outlined over the weekend by "New York Times" columnist James Reston, who often reflects the thinking of the Carter Administration.
The column appeared on Friday as a report circulated here that Begin was sending Moshe Arens, an American-educated Herut MK, to the U.S. to meet with Administration officials.
Reston hinted at a withholding of

American arms until "after we see what happens."

Meanwhile, eight supporters of Israel in the Senate are to meet tomorrow in the wake of last week's election in Israel.

Among them will be Sen. Richard Stone (Democrat, Florida), chairman of the subcommittee on Near East affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee, who is scheduled to visit a number of Arab countries and Israel next month. Presumably, he will wish to hear Begin's views on Middle East policies and convey to him the thinking of Israel's best friends in the Senate.

Officially, the White House remained low-key on the implications of a Likud-led government for American policy.

Meeting with Jewish leaders on Friday, domestic affairs adviser Stuart Eizenstat in effect reiterated White House spokesman Jody Powell's earlier statement of America's willingness to work with any democratically-elected government of Israel.

Unofficially, the message of Reston's column was that the Administration expected Begin to moderate his views on the territories under pain of a "monumental cost" (Continued on page 2, col. 7)

U.S. tells Arabs not to 'overreact'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The U.S. government has advised Arab leaders to "play it cool" in their reactions to the Likud's election victory in Israel. According to well-placed Israeli diplomatic sources, this advice has already been transmitted to the three Arab confrontation states and to Saudi Arabia through diplomatic channels.
Washington is counselling the Arabs to keep their rhetoric on a low pitch in these initial post-election stages and to wait and see whether a Likud government will in fact be as hard-line as its campaign slogans implied.
The Americans are expected to make use of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's visit to Washington this week to impress him, and through him other Arab leaders, with the need "not to overreact" to the turn of events in Israel. Observers here link this U.S. line with President Sadat's comment on the Israeli polls in Cairo on Friday (see Arab leaders, P. 2).

Begin says he's not heading for confrontation with U.S.

TEL AVIV. (Itim). — Likud leader Menachem Begin declared on Friday evening in a TV interview that his movement is not heading for a confrontation with the U.S., since the two countries share a common in-

terest that can be clarified and explained.

In reply to questions Begin declared that the Arabs may have already rejected the Peres-Alon concept of territorial compromise, which entails giving up part of Judea and Samaria, while part remains within Israel. Even Hussein rejected the Alon plan as unacceptable, he noted.

Begin added that while he did not expect the Arabs to accept his plans either, he considered the term "territorial compromise" to be misleading and an invitation to pressures. American senators, he said, had taken their lead from Alon, Peres, Rabin and Golda Meir as regards withdrawal from Judea and Samaria. Now the Likud will make it (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Schindler coming to see Begin

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. — With uneasiness persisting in the ranks of the U.S. Jewish leadership over statements by Likud leader Menachem Begin, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, was preparing yesterday to leave for Israel after Shavuot to meet with him.

Begin, apparently aware of the concern the Jews have occasioned here, initiated the contact with Schindler and the two men spoke by phone for about 10 minutes on Friday. The Rabbi said yesterday he was anxious to convey to Begin the mood of the community, and wished to learn in greater detail the future Prime Minister's own programme.

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Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	15-22	30
Golan	15-22	30
Nahariya	15-22	29
Safed	15-22	27
Haifa Port	15-22	36
Tiberias	15-22	33
Nazareth	15-22	33
Afula	15-22	33
Shomron	15-22	31
Be'er Sheva	15-22	27
Be'er Sheva	15-22	33
Jericho	15-22	40
Gaza	15-22	25
Beersheba	15-22	38
Eilat	15-22	39
Town Straits	15-22	35

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Ephraim Katzir on Friday received Sofia de Mishkin, president of the Venezuela committee for Shaare Zedek hospital, and Mr. Jacobo Mishkin.

Musset Pierre-Jerome visited the Jewish National and University Library on Friday and presented its director, Prof. Reuven Yaron, with 48 books printed on Haiti.

Yitzhak Ziv-Av, retired secretary of the Farmers Federation, yesterday held a farewell wine and cheese party for a group of 10 presidents of the American Farmers Bureau Federation. During their one-week stay, the group visited all parts of the country, including the "Good Fence."

The Reverend Claude Duvernoy, director of Christian Action for Israel, will lecture next Wednesday, May 25, at 5 p.m. at the Malsion de France of the Hebrew University — on the subject: "Zionism and Biblical Prophecy" in French.

The South African Zionist Federation Luncheon Club meeting, to have taken place on May 26, has been cancelled. Members will be advised of the next meeting at a later date. (Communicated)

Arab leaders: Begin same as Rabin

CAIRO. — President Anwar Sadat said on Friday that peace in the Middle East does not depend on who is premier in Israel as much as it does on U.S. determination to coerce Israel into a peace agreement with the Arabs.

"Menachem Begin does not differ from (Yitzhak) Rabin and (Shimon) Peres did not differ from Rabin because they all follow the same policy. There are no doves or hawks. The U.S. has the cards, probably all of them, to influence the outcome of the Geneva Peace Conference," Sadat said.

He made the statement during an interview with the official Middle East News Agency on his way back from a trip to the summit in Saudi Arabia with Syrian President Hafez Assad and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

"The three of us agreed to that," Sadat said, referring to the Likud Party's success and the U.S. role in a possible Middle East solution.

He said Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ben-Abdel Aziz would relay this view to U.S. President Jimmy Carter during their meetings scheduled May 24-25.

"Prince Fahd goes to Washington with the support of Egypt and Syria to put the whole picture clearly in the light of this understanding," Sadat said.

Sadat warned, however, that "the final decision to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict is in the hands of the Arabs, especially after the October 1973 war. And, although the U.S. holds the cards to a settlement, it must be understood that everything is not in the hands of the U.S."

Sadat briefed President Jaafar Numeiry of Sudan on the outcome of the talks in Saudi Arabia when the Sudanese leader stopped in Egypt on his way home from France. Informed sources said Sadat and Numeiry reached full agreement on developments in Africa and the Middle East. The Sudanese leader last week expelled Soviet military experts from his country, because of concern over Soviet intentions in Africa.

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Fahd was quoted in an interview as saying his country will meet any U.S. request to increase its oil production if America in return uses its influence to achieve a Middle East settlement.

Saudis stall on buying Hawks for Jordan

AMMAN (UPI). — King Hussein's troubled campaign to equip Jordan with a costly U.S.-made Hawk missile system has run into new financial obstacles, qualified informants report.

Saudi Arabia, which is paying the bill, again is raising questions about the \$540m. price tag for the modern missiles, designed to protect Jordan against Israeli air attack, the sources say.

Disagreement apparently arose because of imprecision in a deal worked out last fall by Jordanian, American and Saudi diplomats following an earlier Saudi refusal to meet the system's high costs, they add.

Saudi oil money accounts for about \$50m. a year out of \$150m. in Arab military support to Jordan as a front-line country against Israel. In addition, Saudi largesse provides another \$38m. in annual budget sup-

port to Hussein as part of a separate Arab aid package.

Some well-informed Jordanians speculate, however, that Saudi rulers are stalling on the money to guarantee their influence with Hussein in anticipated Middle East peace negotiations.

The monarch is known to be cool to urging from other Arab states that he reconcile with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Whatever the reasons, the Saudi hesitation reflects a growing reluctance among rulers of wealthy Persian Gulf oil countries to continue unrestricted handouts to the armies and economies of less-endowed Arab neighbours.

There is no firm indication whether the new money problems are slowing already-delayed Hawk deliveries. But the U.S. manufacturer, Raytheon, presumably would withhold delivery if the first payment is not made on schedule this fall.

Work is going ahead in Jordan, meanwhile, on leveling sites for the 14 missile batteries and accompanying Vulcan anti-aircraft guns. Qualified sources said the first battery is now due before the end of the year, with subsequent deliveries staggered through 1980.



Aviad Yaffe

Aviad Yaffe funeral today

The funeral procession of Aviad (Adi) Yaffe will leave the Jewish Agency Compound at 10 a.m. this morning for Har Hamenuchot. Yaffe, endorsed in March as director-general of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization, died at the age of 54 of a heart attack late Thursday night at Kfar Sava's Meir Hospital.

He is survived by his wife Ora and his daughters, Dorit and Revital.

Born in Rehovot, he was a Jerusalemite from the age of one month. He took his M.A. at the Hebrew University and went on to study at the Jewish Agency's Diplomatic School. In August 1948, after having taken part in the fighting in the Jerusalem sector, he was assigned to the new-born Foreign Ministry. In 1953 it was he who opened the Israel Embassy to Canada, as First Secretary until 1956. From 1958 till 1962 he was Consul-General in New York.

In 1965 Yaffe became Prime Minister Levi Eshkol's political secretary. After Eshkol's death, he stayed on with Golda Meir until October 1969, when he decided to run for Knesset himself. In 1974 he became deputy Alignment faction chief.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Tel Aviv Museum and a number of other public and welfare institutions. A great lover of chess and bridge, Adi Yaffe was chairman of the Israel Chess Federation, and organized the Haifa Chess Olympiad in May 1976.

The Netanya International Chess Festival will be opened with two minutes of silence in memory of Yaffe. All festivities connected with the tournament have been cancelled.

The primary international tournament has been postponed and will start together with the secondary tournament tomorrow.

TEACHERS MUST NOT smoke in front of pupils while on school grounds, the Education Ministry said in a circular this week. The only place for smoking is the teachers' room or school office, it added.

Anxious Israeli Arabs want to know about Likud's policy

By YOEL DAB Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Local Arab leaders, shocked at the election results and fearful of their fate under a Likud-led government, have been flocking to Amnon Linn, Likud MK who was once head of Labour's Arab department before he joined the Statik List which eventually merged with the Likud.

Many Arab leaders are waiting for a clear statement from a Likud spokesman to calm their fears that the Likud will adopt a tougher line towards Arab Israelis than did the Alignment.

Linn was once a key figure in Arab-Jewish relations in his capacity as head of the Mapal Arab affairs department. After he joined the Likud all his Arab contacts avoided him or cut off all relations. After the Likud victory he was flooded with callers, including local council chairmen, mukhtars, clerics and many other leaders who had been sitting on the fence, though they had tilted towards the Rakah Communists.

All the callers wonder what the Likud's policy will be towards the country's half million Arabs. Linn told them: "Equal rights for those who are loyal to Israel and an iron hand for hostile elements."

Some of the Druse leaders are also looking for ways to improve their relations with Linn. He was invited to a Druse feast held

in Abu Sna'an village yesterday but did not accept the invitation. Linn's relations with the Druse were undermined by the very tough line he adopted towards the expressions of the mourning by Israeli Druse at the murder of the extremist Lebanese Druse leader Kamal Jumblatt.

An analysis of the election results shows that the Druse did not vote for the Rakah-dominated Democratic Front. The Rakah vote in the Druse villages ranged from a negligible 1.5 per cent at Sejfor village on the Acre-Safad highway, to a 14 per cent in the Upper Galilee villages. Only in Yarkah village, home of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Sheikh Jabr Mu'adi, did Rakah glean a sizable vote — over one third of the total poll.

On the other hand, Rakah did well among the Beduin. In the modern Beduin village, Bismat Tivon near here, Rakah polled 84 per cent of the vote.

Israel's aid to the Maronites in southern Lebanon did not stop many Christians from voting for Rakah. In Illahun village in Western Galilee, Rakah took over 60 per cent of the Christian vote. But after the election many voters are having second thoughts. Some wonder aloud whether the Arab population's move to the extremism of Rakah did not prompt a similar move towards the Likud by the Jewish population, especially those Jews who live near Arab villages.

Western diplomats here still shaken by Likud victory

By ASHER WALLFISH Jerusalem Post Reporter

Diplomats from friendly Western countries serving in Israel, thrown off balance by the Likud's electoral victory, have still not got their bearings.

The consensus in the diplomatic colony in Tel Aviv is that if Likud leader Menachem Begin implements the policy characterized by his statement about settlement made on Thursday at Elion Moreh, he will bring Israel into direct confrontation with Washington.

Begin had said: "In a few weeks or months there will be many Elion Morehs," and his words were seen by all as a promise to intensify Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria. The diplomatic consensus is that a Likud government will heighten tensions in the Middle East and make dialogue with the Arab states impossible. It will increase the threat of war under circumstances which would leave Israel isolated as never before.

One ambassador told The Jerusalem Post: "We get the feeling that Mr. Begin does not understand the Western world and is not aware of international political realities."

Another said: "How can a veteran politician like the Likud leader begin to face the Western consensus and go it alone?"

Diplomats said they were sorry to say that their community had established only limited contacts over the years with the right wing, and

had not kept in touch with the current of thinking there. "Now there's no time and no chance to get hold of Likud leaders. If we just transmit back to our home governments what the Likud men are saying, it's incomprehensible in the Western world," The Post was told.

One envoy pointed out that Western European countries had been in tune with the government of Israel through Socialist International contacts. Even though the right had displaced the left recently in his own home country, it had automatically inherited the sympathy for Israel of its labourite predecessor, he said. "But there isn't a single serious right wing party in Europe which preaches policies like those of the Likud, so we can't make the ABC of our politics clear to our foreign ministries today."

Begin

(Continued from page one)

clear that holding on to Judea and Samaria assures chances for peace.

The Likud leader stated that he considers the chances of getting a coalition together to be very good. The Likud will set up a government supported by a majority of Knesset Members, he promised. He expressed the hope that the Democratic Movement for Change will join, and that a suitable formula will be found to settle differences. Deliberations on this will start on Tuesday.

Nevertheless, he stressed, the Likud will be unable to accept the DMC condition that the Knesset stand for new elections in another two years, following a change in the elections system.

Concerning questions of religion and state, Begin said he would not like a change in what is termed the "status quo." At the same time, he promised to consolidate a Knesset majority for amendment of the "Who is a Jew?" law, to make it clear that conversion must comply with Halacha (rabbinical law). There will, however, be no religious coercion in Israel, he promised. He said he would also work towards increasing the study of Judaism in secular schools.

Small lists: The effort was worthwhile

The leaders of some of the small lists that did not secure even one Knesset seat in the elections said on Friday that the effort had been worth their while.

Speaking on Army Radio, Women's List leader Ruth Resnik said "it put us on the political map," while Meir Kahane of Kaab said he had been sure of one seat in the Knesset but that Fiolet-Sharon took votes from his potential supporters.

The United Jewish Appeal

deeply mourns the death of colleague and friend

AVIAD YAFFE

And extends its condolences to the family

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mourns the passing of

AVIAD YAFFE

A dear and close friend of Shaare Zedek Hospital, and extends heartfelt sympathy to his wife and daughters.

The Association of Community Centres in Israel mourns the untimely passing of its president

AVIAD YAFFE M.K.

and extend condolences to the family.

Ort Israel

mourns the passing of

AVIAD YAFFE

and extend condolences to the family.

Together with the whole House of Israel we mourn the untimely passing of

AVIAD (ADI) YAFFE

Director General, Jewish Agency
Chairman, Association for the Advancement of Community Centres in Israel

dear friend and colleague whose life was devoted to the survival and advancement of the Jewish People and the State of Israel

Our heartfelt condolences to the family

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Jack D. Weller, President
Ralph L. Goldman, Exec. Vice-President

JDC-Israel
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Dr. Arnulf M. Pins, Associate Director

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Director General — Jewish Agency for Israel

and extends deepest condolences to his wife Ora and children.

Melvin Dubinsky Chairman
Irving Kessler Exec. Vice-Chairman
Zelig Chinitz Director General



The Government of Israel mourns the passing of

AVIAD YAFFE

The Director-General of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization

and extends condolences to the family.



The Knesset
The Speaker of the Knesset and its members,
The Knesset Secretariat and employees

mourn the untimely passing of

AVIAD YAFFE M.K.

and extend condolences to the family.

The untimely passing of a member of the executive committee

ADI YAFFE

is mourned by the

Israel Music Conservatory, Tel-Aviv

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

Dr. SIEGBERT SCHUFFTAN

The funeral will take place at Moshav Regba, Today, Sunday, May 22, 1977 at 1.30 p.m.

Irma Schufftan and family

Transport will be provided from the family's residence, 57 Sderot Ben Gurion, Kiryat Bialik at 1.00 p.m.

Sir Isaac and Lady Wolfson

mourn the passing of

AVIAD YAFFE

a great friend

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

and its Board of Governors

deeply mourn the untimely passing of

AVIAD (ADI) YAFFE

distinguished public servant, active member of the University's Board and devoted friend of the University and the Jewish National and University Library, and convey profound sympathy to the family.

THE CHAIRMAN AND LEADERSHIP OF THE JOINT ISRAELI APPEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

deeply grieve the untimely passing of

AVIAD (ADI) YAFFE

Director General of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization and extend condolences to his family.

THE ZIONIST FEDERATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

and their Israel Office

deeply grieve the untimely passing of

AVIAD (ADI) YAFFE M.K.

Director General of the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization and extend condolences to his family.

LAHOZVIENSKI ZVI HIRSCH

Kiryat Yam

The Family

THIS WEEK

Lotto Draw 21/77

Minimum first-prize fund IL 500,000

accumulating up to IL 1,000,000

Tuesday, May 24, is the last day for handing in Lotto entries

Tense truce after battle in Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon. — Fierce fighting between rival Palestinian terrorist groups raged through the night on Friday at a Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of this southern Lebanese port, local residents reported.

They said the fighting involved the hard-line PLO Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the pro-Syrian PFLP-General Command.

They hammered each other with everything in their arsenal, including anti-aircraft guns, residents of Sidon said, adding at least 10 people were killed or wounded. Syrian peacekeeping troops and Fatah terrorists enforced a tense calm in Sidon yesterday afternoon.

In Beirut, the four-country Arab truce committee for Lebanon was deadlocked over the issue of restrictions on the Palestinians, political sources said yesterday.

DMC

(Continued from page one)

of ministries, a stabilising several super-ministries; an economic policy that would reduce the rate of inflation to less disastrous proportions; holding the fort on wage agreements; the initiation of legislation forbidding strikes in a number of critical occupations; adoption of preferential policies for the disadvantaged; electoral reform, the dissolution of the Knesset and the holding of new elections within two years; and an undertaking that in foreign affairs the government will do nothing directly opposed to the DMC's stance.

The first five conditions are included in one way or another in the Likud's platform and it is expected that they will not cause any trouble in negotiations. Mr. Begin has already come out with a statement in favour of some form of electoral reform but objecting categorically to elections after two years.

On the foreign policy issue Begin has expressed his confidence that a suitable formula could be found that would permit the DMC to join the coalition without doing mayhem to its principles.

The DMC leadership considers these encouraging signs, but they have decided to go slowly in order to encourage the Likud to become more specific in accepting the last two of the DMC's conditions. The DMC hopes the Likud leadership will be more flexible after it confronts the difficulties entailed in forming a small coalition with the NRP, and even more so with the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel.

It is also felt that the passage of time and the feedback from the Likud emissaries being sent to the U.S. this week in an attempt to allay American fears of a Begin government will impress the Likud leadership with the urgency of assuming the mantle of "respectability" offered by the DMC.

In this sort of situation, it is believed that the Likud may even offer Prof. Yadin the Foreign Ministry, with another two or three Cabinet posts going to other DMC leaders. On the issue of early elections it is believed that the DMC might agree to an arrangement whereby all the coalition parties agree to speeding the adoption of electoral reform and that the DMC be given freedom to propose early elections in the Knesset and take its chances on getting a majority.

The other major problem areas envisaged for the coalition negotiations are the expected religious demands of the NRP, Aguda and Poalei Aguda. The stickiest point may well prove to be the NRP's demand of the Education portfolio, a demand which Mr. Begin seems to be backing but which other Likud leaders vehemently oppose.

U.S. policy

(Continued from page one)

frontation" with the U.S. that would result from a failure to compromise. "The real scope for a decision by the Israelis is very limited," Reston quoted a "most knowledgeable" source as saying. The source reportedly said Carter adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, said: "Maybe it is better if the hard things that have to be done by Israel are done by those who, like Menachem Begin, always opposed them."

The inducement to do so was put by Reston's source as follows: "...we have to wait and see what happens in Israel, and be ready to help if we can," after the government had considered its new policy. Pointed reference to the stick that can be brandished by the Administration was made by the "Times" columnist:

"Just before the (Israeli) vote, under intense pressure from pro-Israeli members of Congress, the Carter Administration reversed a previous decision and agreed to the production of some new military aircraft in Israel."

"Also, just before the election, President Carter, while supporting a 'homeland' for the Palestinians, proclaimed a 'special relationship' between Washington and Jerusalem. But Menachem Begin opposes Washington's policy of giving up the Arab 'occupied territories' — he calls them 'liberated' territories — and claims Israeli sovereignty over the land Mr. Carter is discussing as a possible 'homeland'."

"Mr. Carter's principal aides are avoiding questions on such things now and for obvious reasons. There is no hurry, they say. They will think about the planes and decide on military aid after we see what happens..."

President Carter, counselled patience when he met congressional leaders at the White House after the Israeli elections, said Reston.

Text of Rabin's TV interview

Question: Mr. Prime Minister, exactly five months ago you decided to exact the full penalty with regard to the National Religious Party in the cabinet and submitted your resignation to the President. Do you see a connection between this step of yours and the Alignment's defeat in this week's elections?

Answer: No, I don't see any connection and I don't think what happened in the elections to what was done, justifiably, regarding the NRP, for that party did not abide by its commitment to accept (Cabinet) collective responsibility.

Question: How would you define your personal responsibility for the election results?

Answer: That's not any easy question. I don't think that anyone who bore governmental responsibility on behalf of the Alignment of the Labour Party — and certainly not me — can dodge responsibility for what happened in the elections.

At the same time I believe that what happened in the elections was unexpected. But certainly it is not connected with a single person, and it would be a mistake to blame it on any single individual, whether it's me or someone else.

I think this was a protest vote, principally emotional, in part rational, whose aim was to bring about a change. It is too early to tell whether in fact change has come and to what degree the change that the citizenry voted for will be justified from a national perspective and from the perspective of the future of the State and People of Israel. But in a democratic country — and I believe in democracy wholeheartedly — it is necessary to accept the voters' verdict.

Q: Do you think that various events in the Labour Party, like the competition between you and Mr. Peres, damaged your party's prospects in the elections?

A: I'd say that the cause of the hard blow suffered by the Alignment in the elections does not lie in one event or development. It is a consequence of a combination of things over many years, as well as, of course, of events during the past few years and months.

Q: What is your opinion of the Alignment's election propaganda?

A: In the last month or the last two months, election propaganda cannot correct things that developed because of a political, economic,

social situation, because of the atmosphere and situation in the party. But it appears to me that we did not succeed to get across certain subjects, and especially subjects that were not given their rightful place in our election campaign. I mean the central problems, which are and remain — the yearning and striving for peace and readiness for war if that is forced upon us.

Q: What do you think Israel can expect, politically and in terms of the issues you mentioned, with the establishment in the future of a Likud Government?

A: If a Government, headed by the Likud is established — and it seems to me it would be only natural that the head of the party that won the largest number of Knesset seats would be invited by the President to form a government — I foresee several difficult problems.

But let me preface that with a few remarks.

I read today and hear that the U.S. might try to delay some military supplies for Israel in the wake of the election results. I think that every Israeli, no matter what his party, must do everything to stand up against any attempt to link safe-

Following are full excerpts from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's interview on Israel Television Friday night. He was interviewed by Ya'acov Ahimeir.

ding Israel's security and military strength with the character and composition of the Israel Government.

Secondly, and without reference to my views on Mr. Begin's positions, I think that the attempt by the world press, and perhaps not simply the press, to cast accusations against him, and to try to besmirch him, must be rejected by every Israeli, without connection to his party affiliation.

Thirdly, I believe that Mr. Begin, like every Israeli leader from any party, genuinely desires peace and genuinely wants to avoid war. The question is not one of desire, but the policy and path to realize this desire.

Unfortunately, in the election campaign we did not succeed in making clear to the public the differences between the positions of the Alignment and the Likud on several issues. And as a result, the outcome was what it was. And as a consequence the world is troubled — because of uncertainty — regarding the nature of the policy that a government headed by the Likud — if and when established — will pursue.

What do I mean? Firstly, I assume that if a Likud Government is established it will honour all the agreements signed by the Government of Israel and confirmed by the Knesset. I refer to the disengagement agreement with Syria and the interim agreement with Egypt. But I think it would be right to clarify that already now.

Several things have been said — and it's important to clarify and dispel misunderstandings for the future. I assume that it will be necessary to renew the mandate of the UN troops on the Golan. The present government will act to ensure continuation of the mandate and the world will surely want to know whether the future government, if and when set up, wants and is interested in honouring that agreement. The Likud would do well to clarify this.

Q: Is there any indication from Syria that it will extend the agreement?

A: I assume that the Syrian army is sufficiently engaged in Lebanon and for the foreseeable future it will not want to create a situation that could drag Israel into war. Moreover, the Arab countries have hung their hopes — and I believe still hope — on the diplomatic process. So I think it is possible to achieve an extension of the mandate for the UN troops for another six months.

But it would be advisable for the party that gained the most seats in the next Knesset to clarify its position now on its commitment to these agreements.

There are several subjects that were accepted by us, by our foes, by non-friends in the world, and by our friends, especially the U.S., as representing the position of the Government of Israel. (This meant that) Israel not only declared its readiness for peace, but was interested in manifesting this readiness by adopting a policy including the following principles:

Firstly, that in exchange for peace, Israel is ready for territorial compromise. Not to return to the 1967 lines, but readiness for territorial compromise.

The expression of this, since the Six Day War, during the time of the National Unity Government and in all the Governments that followed, was in not imposing Israeli law, not annexing the territories, whether in Sinai, the Golan or Judea and Samaria.

For annexation means there is no readiness for territorial compromise, or at least means not leaving the option of such compromise for decision in negotiations when they take place.

Q: Do you believe that Mr. Begin will impose Israeli law on Judea and Samaria?

A: That is for Mr. Begin to clarify. The fact is that until today we did not impose Israeli law, and did not annex these territories even though in the Alignment there were people who were in favour of Greater Israel, people and movements who (in the event of) negotiations would fight not to give up Judea and Samaria, but they did not demand annexing Judea and Samaria immediately or imposing Israeli law there.

This subject is not clear today. We should not be surprised, therefore, if there is consternation, concern and uncertainty in the world.

I think that relinquishing a policy that says readiness for territorial compromise, that does not impose Israeli law immediately on the territories in Sinai, Golan and Judea and Samaria, for a policy that would not be like that could seriously harm the prospects of the diplomatic process. I won't say more than that.

Whoever would say that if the Alignment has won peace would be within reach, would not be correct. Whoever would say that an Alignment victory would guarantee that there would be no war, would not be correct.

But it is clear to me that whoever would say no territorial compromise and would impose Israeli law and annex the territories would seriously damage the prospects of maintaining the diplomatic process.

Q: And our relations with the U.S. if there is an act like this?

A: I wouldn't like to estimate, but I have no doubt that such an act would hurt our chances of relying on the U.S., both for political support and for military support in case war breaks out.

Q: I believe this is the first interview you have granted —

A: But I haven't finished what I was saying: The second thing in the political area which in my opinion has been an additional basis for the Israel Government's assessment of the world picture, right from its foundation and certainly since the Six-Day War, has been that even if the Arab rulers' opposition made it impossible up to now to achieve real peace between themselves and Israel, the Alignment nevertheless made a point of it being possible to arrive at interim agreements, limited agreements, which could calm the situation and in a way move forward the process which, perhaps in the longer run — and I stress the perhaps — could help to bring peace closer.

This involved creating an infrastructure of better understanding with a number of countries in the world — above all with the U.S. — in order both to enable Israel to hold its own in the international arena and to increase its military strength (and to receive the financial aid it needs to

carry the defence burden and make progress on social and economic problems.)

If the Likud holds to what I understand, and the world thinks, to be its position on this matter — either peace or nothing — this too will not be a contribution at least to better understanding between Israel and certain of its friends, above all with the U.S.

The third thing relates to the matter of maintaining relations in the administered territories — above all in Judea-Samaria — with the populations of those territories. Basically, on the religious level, is the Likud going to stand by its position, as expressed in the Knesset debate, on the Tombs of the Patriarchs, the prayer arrangements there — and is Rabbi Levinger going to decide what those arrangements are to be? With all that means for religious relations? Or is it going to be someone else?

As to the matter of prayers on the Temple Mount, are the arrangements that were set under the National Unity Government going to be kept or are there to be changes? On these things, the clearer the position of the Likud becomes, not as the Opposition but as the largest party and as the candidate to form the next government, the better the chances for stability, calm and progress in negotiations; and I'm not saying more than that for the moment.

Q: I'd like to remind you that even the U.S. and President Carter, to say nothing of the Arab states and King Hussein, reject everything that you describe by the name of territorial compromise. Even the Allon Plan has been rejected a number of times; other plans have been rejected, and President Carter talks about minimal adjustments (to Israel's pre-1967 frontiers). What's the difference?

A: It's substantial; it comes down to three central points. The very fact that so far the Israel Government has expressed a willingness, in order to attain peace, for territorial compromise on all fronts (but) not to withdraw to the 1967 borders — this very fact in itself has created a basis for understanding with the U.S.

Even though there were disagreements on by how much — on the quantitative side — this nevertheless made it possible for several Arab leaders to explain to

their peoples that the political process did stand a chance.

The very fact that right from independence Israeli governments have been prepared to make interim agreements and not just for "peace or nothing" — this in itself has created the support for Israel, (and) the various opportunities for the talks that have achieved whatever has been achieved. And the fact that since the Six-Day War we have maintained coexistence in sensitive areas of the religious question has prevented a clash on a Moslem-Jewish religious basis. The question is whether these will now continue.

Q: I believe this is the first interview you've granted us since you decided to go on vacation. And when you went on holiday you said it would be until after the elections. What are your plans now?

A: As you've recalled, I said I was going on vacation until after the elections. I did so when I realized that I couldn't legally resign from my job as caretaker Prime Minister. Now, I think that this business is of limited practical importance. Why? Because, as I've already said, seeing that the Likud has emerged from the recent elections as the largest party, its leader will certainly, as has been customary in Israel up to now, be invited by the President to attempt to form the next Government, once the necessary legal procedures have been completed.

Secondly, the Labour Party's candidate for the premiership, following my giving up the mandate I received at the Party convention is for all the customary purposes — conducting inter-party negotiations and so forth — (and as) it's Minister Shimon Peres, I feel that the problem of my return is of secondary practical importance. It may have some significance in principle.

I feel that a man who has served as Prime Minister for three years ought to conclude his term with a summing-up, and perhaps with a handing over of the responsibility to whoever comes after him, when he comes. I expect I'll decide on that — on whether to return in order to make the summing-up — before the next cabinet session.

Q: You mean there's a chance you'll chair the next cabinet session?

A: I'm not going to go at this moment into whether I'll chair the next cabinet session. In any event, I'll make an announcement there about my future intentions, as I see myself duty-bound in principle to bring the work of the government to a close, seeing that I served as its head for three years, for good or for ill, and to assure that from the point of view of the Prime Minister, affairs are

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Gur: IDF can give leaders time to parley

By SHAYLA SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's defence forces are geared to enable its political leadership to negotiate a peaceful settlement without being under pressure, Chief of Staff Rav-Aliuf Mordochai Gur told the Commercial and Industrial Club here on Friday.

Although the Arabs have ordered \$770.7 million worth of arms, some of which has already been received, Israel can, by judicious handling of her human and equipment potential, keep her enemies at bay "for the next five or ten years," he said. He said this was possible even if supplies were not shipped in time of war, adding, "though I can see nothing wrong in getting equipment when it is needed."

Nobody wants a war, the Chief of Staff said. "But our forces must be able to give the political leaders a sense of security to negotiate without considering a pre

THIS WEEK at the TEL AVIV MUSEUM

EXHIBITIONS

Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech

DRAWING NOW — Zacks Hall. Opening Thursday May 12, at 8.30 p.m. Under the patronage of the International Council of the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

ANTHONY CARO — TABLE SCULPTURE 1966-1977, Haft Hall
AVIVA URI — DRAWINGS, Graphics Hall
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat
JOSEF KOUDELKA — "GYPSIES" (photographs)
DAN REISINGER — DESIGN 1967-76

LECTURES

Monday, May 23, 1977, 8.30 p.m. No. 2 in the series The Urban View of Art from Ancient Days till the Twentieth Century: "The Urban View of Art in the Nineteenth Century," by Gila Balas, Tel Aviv University.

CONCERTS

Saturday, May 28, 1977, 8.30 p.m.

MUSIC SPECTRUM No. 4.

Editor and Musical Director: Boris Berman.

In the programme:

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MUSIC IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY
Works by Ravel, Satie, Ch. Ives, and Scott Joplin with Boris Berman, piano; Rosalyn Barak — soprano; Robin Weissel — caposanto soprano; Laurence Fine — baritone; Ilan Gronich — violin; Yoav Lipshitz — percussion.
The Israel String Quartet — Ilan Gronich, Raphael Markus, Zeev Steinberg, Yakov Menze.
The Chamber Choir of the Rubin Academy of Music conducted by Avner Itai.

VISITING HOURS: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-4 p.m.); Tue., 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-10 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-7 p.m.); Fri., 10 a.m.-2 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Sat. night, 7-11 p.m.
The Museum Building, Sderot Shaul Hamelech, will be open on Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., entrance free.
The New Building will be open on Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., entrance free.

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM!



this week at the israel museum jerusalem

Free guided tours in English, Sun. and Wed., 11 a.m. Malu

Tue., May 24
8 p.m.

Tue., May 24
6 & 8.30 p.m.

Wed., May 25
8.30 p.m.

Sat., May 28
8.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS
From May 21 Liliane Kliplich — Paintings — Gruss & Goldman Galleries
Children of the World Paint Jerusalem — Weinstein Gallery, New Youth Wing
Ancient Art — The Norbert Schimmel Collection — Spertus Gallery
Homage to Calder — Documentation on the Jerusalem Stabile
Greek Vases From the Jan Mitchell Collection — Gallery for Old Master Drawings — I.M. Cohen Gallery
De Stijl — Paintings, Design, Architecture by Dutch Artists from the beginning of the century — Paley Design Pavilion
Jacques Carleman — "Objets Introuvables" — Goldman-Schwartz Gallery
Chava Epstein Stories and Pictures — Youth Wing
Our Pupils at Work — Youth Wing
Educational Exhibition on Mesopotamian Culture — Youth Wing
EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH
Glass Vessels — in memory of Eliahu Dobkin
AT THE ROCKEFELLER
Roman mosaic pavement from Shechem, 3-4 cent. C.E.
Special Exhibit: Music floor with a Minbar, 8th cent. C.E.
Pottery vessels early Canaanite Period I (ca. 3000 B.C.E.) Tel-Kittan, Beit She'an Valley
VISITING HOURS
Israel Museum — Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Tuesday, 4-10 p.m., Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Only De Stijl and Carleman exhibitions will be open from 2-10 p.m.
Shrine of the Book and Billy Rose Art Garden: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tuesday, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Friday 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.
Rockefeller Museum — Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Tickets for Saturdays and holidays must be purchased in advance at the Museum at Cahana and all major hotels in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv at the following agencies: Rocco, Hadran and Kastel.
Library open: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Tue. 4 p.m.-8 p.m.

Neviot Diving Centre

75 kms. south of Eilat on the Red Sea announces

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DIVING SAFARI TO RAS ABU GALUM

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DIVING SAFARI TO RAS MUHAMMED

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War in Shaba province virtually over Zaire retakes last major rebel centre

KINSHASA. — Zairean and Moroccan troops have recaptured the frontier town of Dilolo from rebel insurgents, virtually ending the 10-week-old war in Shaba province.

President Mobutu Sese Seko announced the capture of the town on the border with Angola late on Friday.

Earlier in the day, Zaire announced the recapture of the manganese mining centre of Klesenge.

Dilolo, a key railway junction on the Benguela line used to carry copper ore from Shaba mines to the Angolan coast, was the only big centre still in the hands of the invaders. Only the two north-Shaba mission towns of Sanda and Kapanga have not been reached as yet by the Zaire-Moroccan units.

Military sources in Kinshasa expressed the conviction yesterday that both towns have been evacuated by the enemy — exiled tribesmen who fled to Angola from Shaba, then Katanga, in the 1960s after the failure of the Katanga secessionist revolt. The state radio said in a broadcast yesterday that Kapanga and Sanda

"only need cleaning up."

There were no official or independent reports describing how Dilolo was retaken. Official reports made no mention of fighting or clashes. It was widely believed the invaders had avoided contact with the Zaire-Moroccan task force and fled back across the border into Angola.

In the early stages of the war now ended, the rebels, numbering 2,000-3,000, threatened the town of Kolwezi, centre of the copper-mining that earns 60 per cent of Zaire's export revenues. But then Mobutu appealed for Western aid and the U.S. and several other countries sent supplies, while Morocco sent 1,500 troops to boost Zaire's demoralized army.

However, in Brussels yesterday, Ali Kalonga Wa Kalonga, deputy head of one of the three anti-Mobutu movements claiming to be behind the invasion, said a guerrilla war would continue. He said the original aim had been to free Zaire from Mobutu's rule in a campaign that would have taken "two days at the most" and then rename the Congo as it was in the days of Belgian colonial rule. (UPI, AP)

Tito warns Mondale on M.E., African conflicts

BELGRADE (Reuters). — Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito yesterday warned U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale that regional conflicts in Africa and the Middle East posed a threat to the world as a whole.

Tito, in a statement after two hours of talks with Mondale, said he had expressed his concern over a number of issues.

"We have, of course, expressed our concern at the situation in Africa... and the Middle East, stressing that there was a danger of increased confrontation in that part of the world, especially if there is interference from outside," he said.

Tito added that he had told Mondale, who arrived here on Friday after two days of talks with South African Prime Minister John Vorster on southern Africa, that this warning particularly applied to the southern part of the African continent.

"In Namibia, Mozambique, Zaire, there are wars practically going on. If this should be continued, there is very great danger in store for

southern Africa and the world as a whole."

The 54-year-old president, one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement, said that the situation in the Middle East was also bleak.

"There is no full understanding among the Arab countries themselves. And, apart from that, as far as the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries is concerned, no progress has been achieved at all."

"There has been no progress in the sense we hoped for — that is, in the sense of a more realistic attitude by Israel, allowing for progress towards a peaceful solution of this dangerous crisis. I have expressed pessimism about the possibilities of a peaceful solution," he added.

Tito indirectly criticized the U.S. administration's outspoken stance on human rights violations around the world, including Eastern Europe.

"I have said that on this question no approach can be levelled against Yugoslavia because it is one of the most open countries in the world," Tito said.

Basque prisoners given choice of exile or jail

MADRID (AP). — Spanish Basque leaders have accepted the government's offer of self-exile for Basque political prisoners, predicting it would ease violence in the troubled region of Spain.

The first five of 23 Basque prisoners sentenced for terrorism were expected to leave Spain this week, probably by Belgium, defence lawyer Juan Bandres said.

He termed the situation optimistic after a week of violence that took five lives.

A spokesman for the Basque National Party (PNV), one of nearly 160 parties running in Spain's first free elections in 41 years, said reaction to the Madrid government's decision to give the prisoners exile in

place of amnesty was favourable.

In Vergara, Major Jose Luis Elcora, leader of 65 Basque mayors who threatened to resign unless the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez gave amnesty, said he would stay on the job. "There is no reason to resign now," he said.

Meanwhile, Bilbao police said they expected word soon from the kidnappers of Javier Ybarra, 64, former Bilbao mayor, abducted from his home on Friday by an armed gang dressed as ambulance attendants.

Police said clues pointed to the Basque separatist organization ETA as Ybarra's kidnappers. The Marxist-line organization threatened earlier to resume its terrorist activities unless the government widened earlier amnesty decrees to include Basques serving long sentences for police killings and attacks on the government during the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Bandres identified the five prisoners asking for exile as ETA members convicted in 1970 in a military court martial in Burgos. All were sentenced to death, later commuted by Franco, who died 18 months ago.

The government, calling the violence in the northern Basque region part of an extremist campaign to disrupt June 15 parliamentary elections, said release of Basque prisoners was possible only if the prisoners agreed to leave Spain.

Market shies from rally

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market backed off from another rally attempt this past week, once more following the kind of treadmill pattern that has frustrated Wall Streeters for months.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks gained ground in each of the week's first three sessions, but fell back Thursday and Friday to close with a skimpy net advance of 2.12 at 890.46.

Standard and Poor's 500-stock index wound up with a .42 gain at 99.45, and the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose .27 to 54.40.

Big Board volume averaged 22.30m shares a day, up from 19.4m the week before.

Many analysts have been quick to point out that the Dow and the S and P 500 have tended to exaggerate the market's troubles for some time now, because they are dominated by a relatively few big-name stocks.

To take the most prominent example, International Business Machines, which ranks No. 1 among all common stocks in total market value, established a new low for the year of 249 1/2 on Friday.

Official admits faking 'Leyland scandal' letter

LONDON (Reuters). — A British Leyland executive has admitted forging a letter stating that the company used "special payments" in an alleged world-wide web of corruption to secure orders for its vehicles.

The letter, containing spelling errors and several other mistakes, bore what was supposed to be the signature of Lord Ryder, head of the government's National Enterprise Board (NEB).

But yesterday Scotland Yard detectives were questioning Leyland executive Graham Barton after his confession to "The Daily Mail" newspaper, which on Thursday had printed the text of the letter.

The newspaper had defined the "special payments" as bribes, and the letter purported to show government connivance in handouts abroad.

Barton said yesterday that he committed the forgery to "glid the lid" on what he believed to be a national scandal. "Naturally I regret that my enthusiasm got the better of me and that I have perpetrated this fraud," he said in yesterday's edition of the newspaper.

The NEB holds a 85 per cent stake in Leyland, which the newspaper had originally claimed paid out millions of pounds in "bush money" to win orders abroad.

The allegation was based largely on the letter and on an internal report written by Barton, who urged strict controls on Leyland payments overseas.

It embarrassed the government, coming soon after Prime Minister James Callaghan pledged with other states at the economic summit in London to stamp out international corruption.

Shortly before Barton's surprise confession on Friday, Leyland had broken its silence to issue a statement denying that any money had gone to unauthorized individuals.

Lord Ryder, who returned to Britain on Friday, had persistently denied writing the letter now revealed as a fake.



Coffin containing body of Texan Sandra Irene West seated in lace nightdress at wheel of her 1964 Ferrari being lowered into San Antonio grave on Thursday, in accordance with the 37-year-old millionaire's will. (AP radiophoto)

Young in South Africa amid white protests

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — Leaflets saying "Kick Him Out" voiced white South African feeling against America's outspoken black diplomat, Andrew Young, when he began his controversial visit here yesterday.

The leaflets fluttered from skyscrapers near Young's hotel soon after he flew into Jan Smuts Airport. "Hated Young is Our Enemy," said one typewritten slip of paper. "Young Insulted Us, Kick Him Out!" said another.

Young, chief delegate to the UN, upset many white South Africans when he said recently their government was illegitimate.

At the airport yesterday he had black power handshakes for several dozen black workers who watched him arrive.

Young's visit was almost cancelled after the South African government learned the ambassador was considering meeting with black dissidents, including jailed nationalist Robert Sobukwe.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha finally approved the visit on May 13 after reportedly receiving assurances from the U.S. State Department that Young's trip would be confined to previously scheduled meetings with businessmen and students.

During his visit, Young plans to tell the white South African policy of denying full economic and political rights to blacks threatens to isolate the country diplomatically, socially and economically from the rest of the world.

Young flew here from Maputo, Mozambique, where he attended a UN conference intended to muster support for the struggle for black rule in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

He was invited here by Harry Oppenheimer, the South African industrialist, to address a businessmen's dinner last night.

Prime Minister John Vorster is currently in Vienna for two days of discussions with U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale on southern African issues. (Reuters, UPI)

Concorde now a step closer to N.Y. landing

NEW YORK (Reuters). — A U.S. federal judge ordered the owners of Kennedy Airport on Friday to allow the supersonic Anglo-French Concorde to land here — but stayed his order until Tuesday to give the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey time to appeal against the decision.

Judge Milton Pollack said so far as he was concerned, Concorde would be allowed to land at Kennedy any time after 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

But the Port Authority, which has opposed Concorde landing rights for more than a year, has already appealed against the decision. The Authority will also ask a higher court to extend the four-day stay granted by Judge Pollack over the objections of Air France and British Airways, which want to bring Concorde to New York from June 20.

Air France said in court that it would bring the plane here for "route-proving" tests not later than May 31.

SECRET TALKS — Foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries met yesterday behind the walls of the thousand-year-old Leeds Castle near London for 24 hours of secret talks — mainly about the problems the community will face if Greece, Portugal and Spain also join.

UN conference demands arms embargo on Pretoria

MAPUTO, Mozambique. — A special UN conference on southern Africa adopted resolutions yesterday calling for a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa and an international postal and telecommunications boycott of Rhodesia.

The resolutions were passed despite reservations by Western nations at the conference.

The U.S., Canada, Britain and other members of the European Common Market "disassociated" themselves from certain articles which, they said, could harm current negotiations underway to seek a peaceful transfer of power in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Namibia (South West Africa).

These countries specifically objected to articles demanding an arms embargo against South Africa "without any exceptions or reservations" and an extension of sanctions against Rhodesia to include posts, telecommunications and travel.

The two documents will now be forwarded to the UN General Assembly for action. Imposition of an arms embargo and a communications boycott would have to be approved by the UN Security Council, where they would undoubtedly be blocked by a Western veto.

The resolutions were the product of six days of meetings attended by representatives of 93 nations in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

At the insistence of the West, the

Maputo resolutions recognized negotiated settlements were still possible in Rhodesia and Namibia.

The resolutions deleted all reference to stringent economic sanctions against South Africa but noted that "certain Western powers continue to encourage the racist regimes by economic, military and other forms of collaboration."

It accused the Salisbury government of "genocide" against blacks and "strongly condemns the persistent acts of aggression" by Rhodesia against neighbouring countries.

The conference denounced South Africa as the "bastion of racism" and urged member states to increase all forms of support to liberation movements and so-called front line states.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster has agreed to support the U.S.-British initiative to bring about independence for Namibia and black majority rule in Rhodesia. U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale said on Friday in Vienna. (AP, UPI)

Soviets arrest Germans seeking to emigrate
MOSCOW (UPI). — Nine ethnic Germans who staged a demonstration at the West German Embassy here demanding the right to emigrate have been jailed for 15 days on a charge of hooliganism, police officials said yesterday.

Dissident sources said the nine had begun a hunger strike in the militia station where they are being held.

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Ja'far Numeiri at Sandhurst during visit to England two years ago.

(UPI)

'Decisive' summit in Riyadh

RIYADH. — The political, military and economic kingpins of the Arab world have begun to reform their strategy for dealing with the U.S. and the new Israeli government.

Meeting on Thursday at Riyadh's Nassiriyah royal compound, the opulent abode of the kings and princes of Saudi Arabia, were King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syria's President Hafiz Assad.

Fahd set off for London on Friday, en route to talks in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday with President Carter and other American officials — the last, and, considering the strategic role importance of the Arab oil weapon, possibly the most important round of contacts with Arab and Israeli leaders the American President will undertake.

No communiqué was issued, but the official Saudi Radio said, "The summit is one of the most important meetings to be held in the Middle East so far. It comes at one of the most decisive points in the history of the Arab cause."

"Despite the official silence on the substance of the talks, observers here believe the Arab leaders were talking hard words of war and peace — how best to continue the peace offensive, while girding themselves militarily for the worst and determining what part the "oil weapon" will play in the political and military maneuvering. "President Carter's interest in the Middle East early in his administration is very encouraging and constructive," commented Fahd after separate talks with Assad, who recently met with Carter in Geneva.

Fahd said he hoped the Geneva peace conference could be reconvened soon and that the Arabs should not hesitate to attend.

But Assad has long sounded a more pessimistic note about the chances for peace. This was reflected when the official Damascus radio noted Menahem Begin's election victory by saying, "The area is heading towards war."

"Under the previous Israeli government, the chances of war were 99 per cent," it said. "The election of Begin has raised it to 100 per cent."

(AP, UPI)

NEWS ANALYSIS/Elias Antar (AP)

Sudanese ouster blow to Soviet plan

CAIRO. — Sudan's expulsion of its Russian advisers illustrates the pitfalls facing the Soviet Union in its penetration of Africa. The Russians recently have scored notable gains in Angola and Ethiopia, but they endure strained relations with Somalia.

President Ja'far Numeiri has now placed Sudan, the continent's largest country, firmly against the expansion of Soviet influence. By booting the Russians out, he has reaffirmed his position among Arab countries seeking a U.S.-sponsored settlement with Israel.

The Sudanese action comes barely three months after Moscow placed its hopes with neighboring Ethiopia. But Marxist Ethiopian strongman Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who came out on top by eliminating his chief military rivals in February, is faced with widespread revolts and urban fighting.

Some U.S. officials in Washington believe the instability in Ethiopia may yet make the Kremlin regret its commitment there.

Support for the regime in Addis Ababa and the appearance of Cuban advisers there was the direct reason why Numeiri expelled 80 Russian officers and their 17 dependents from Sudan on Wednesday.

The move is part of the continuing shift of alliances along the western shores of the Red Sea and in the "Horn of Africa." So far, Washington stands to gain more than Moscow.

There may be another loss for Russia in the offing, also because of its new support for Ethiopia, involving the Soviet presence in Somalia.

As the news of the Russian ouster from Sudan was announced in Khartoum, the President of Somalia, Siad Barre, told the Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram": "This development in Soviet-Ethiopian relations, especially after the supply of arms, could affect the future of Soviet-Somalian relations, because Ethiopia still occupies large chunks of Somali territory."

Reliable reports say there are about 2,000 Russian advisers in Somalia, operating a naval and missile storage base.

Barre denied the existence of a

base, and said: "We give the Soviets naval facilities and we are prepared to extend the same facilities to any other country, as long as it is within the framework of our sovereignty."

"We are anxious to have good relations with the U.S., but it depends to a large extent on the understanding of Washington," he said.

The trend toward moderation in Somalia is still new. It began in Sudan six years ago, when local Communists tried unsuccessfully to topple Numeiri, who until then was considered a Soviet supporter. Fourteen people were executed, including Sudanese Communist leader Abdel Khalek Mahgoub.

A subsequent easing of relations with Washington came to an abrupt stop when Black September terrorists murdered the U.S. ambassador and charge d'affaires in Khartoum in 1972. Numeiri, bowing to Arab pressure, released the terrorists into the hands of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After a two-year freeze, relations began improving and took a sharp turn for the better when Numeiri survived another rebellion last July, just minutes after returning from a visit to the U.S.

About 2,000 Sudanese exiles, armed and financed by Libya and Ethiopia, failed to oust the Sudanese leader after three days of bloody fighting in Khartoum. Numeiri accused the Soviet Union of backing the revolt.

Four months later, then-President Gerald Ford said Sudan had become eligible to receive American weapons. Last month, the Pentagon announced the sale of six C-130 transports to Sudan for a deal worth \$74.4m.

Numeiri also sought weapons from France in a just-concluded visit to Paris, during which he accused the Soviet Union of "neocolonialism" throughout Africa.

"The Soviet Union used to supply us with arms but it has now stopped these supplies, and is not even sending us spare parts and munitions for the weapons we already have," he said on Wednesday.

"This obliges us to seek arms elsewhere to be in a position to defend ourselves," he said.

Carter's Mideast error

By JOSEPH KRAFT

LONDON. — Three government leaders whom I have seen on a swing around Western Europe told me that at the London summit President Carter made a confession of error regarding his approach to Moscow. He acknowledged that he had underestimated Russian sensitivity on the human rights issue, and on changes in the arms control proposals. He said he would now follow a different course.

A similar lesson about the President's approach to the Middle East seems to follow from the Israeli elections. Public statements by Carter convinced the Israelis they were coming under American pressure for unilateral concessions to the Arabs. They voted for the party least likely to yield — and they thus set back prospects for a settlement.

Carter broke with past practice on the Middle East by going public in two ways. He enunciated three basic elements of settlement — first, a true peace; second, secure borders; third, a homeland for the Palestinians.

Having made these stipulations, Carter then questioned visiting leaders from the area, giving them what amounted to public grades on their flexibility.

Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister who led the parade, was marked down by the White House as a stiff, intractable man. Administration eyes were drawn to the desert when a personal scandal forced Rabin to yield his leadership to Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt indicated that he was prepared to move towards peaceful relations with Israel in a dozen years. The White House spoke of "warm" relations between him and Carter.

President Hafiz Assad of Syria expressed readiness to accept an international presence on the border with Israel, after the Israelis had ceded all the land which fell to them in the 1967 and 1973 wars. Carter praised Assad as a "strong and moderate leader."

King Hussein of Jordan won equal praise, though his chief contribution was an expression of doubts about Israeli willingness to compromise. His pessimism combined with the stands of Sadat and Assad to give the Israelis a particularly black impression.

For Presidents Sadat and Assad favour a Palestine homeland on territory now occupied by the Israelis. The Israelis might stomach that, if the Palestinians were clearly linked to Jordan. But Hussein's pessimism seemed to foreclose close linkage, and the Palestinians refused to renounce eventual designs on Israel.

In these conditions, the Israelis inevitably sensed growing American pressure to accept a Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan in exchange for nebulous concessions from Egypt on peace, and from Syria on a demilitarized border. Just how much that feeling entered into the election is impossible to say. But as it happened, the leading parties presented a choice on the issue.

The vote Tuesday was a virtual plebiscite for Likud. It replaced Labour, for the first time in Israeli history, as the country's leading party.

Negotiations for a coalition government are still required and are apt to be lengthy. Further talks with the U.S. on a Middle East settlement are certain, and progress is not ruled out. But it is not assured, either, and there may be a need for new elections.

In any case, the results of the President's public diplomacy have not been brilliant. By stating the issues in the most bald form, and by then measuring the different leaders by his standards, Carter quickened Israel's worst fears without making any diplomatic progress.

2,300 expected for Maccabiah

By JACK LEON

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
RAMAT GAN. — The number of participants expected from abroad for July's 10th Maccabiah has risen to a massive 2,300, almost 1,000 more than at the 1973 games. The guests, from at least 31 countries, will be competing against some 400 Israeli athletes in 23 sports.

Many countries have informed Games headquarters at Kfar Hamaccabiah here that the estimated strength of their contingents has been revised upwards, in several cases nearly doubling the original figure. The meet takes place from July 12 to 21.

The U.S. will as usual have the biggest overseas entry at the Maccabiah, 406 instead of the 330 previously estimated. The Americans had a squad of only 260 at the Ninth Games.

Among several world-class U.S. swimmers is the University of Virginia's Wendy Weinberg, an 800-metre freestyle bronze medalist in the Montreal Olympics, and winner of four golds and three silvers at the 1973 Maccabiah.

Coach of the basketball team — which includes Montreal competitor Ernie Grunfeld — is former Syracuse star Dolph Schayes, a member of America's prestigious "Basketball Hall of Fame."

Leading the judo team will be Dave Fruzansky, who finished third in the last world judo championships and was a gold medalist at the Ninth Games.

Next in size after the U.S. are the 165-strong squads from Australia and Brazil, the entries of both countries representing a 70 to 80 per cent increase over those at the last Maccabiah. Commonwealth Games weightlifting star Ivan Katz will be in the side from down under, while Brazil's team includes Janna Kriger, the South American 200-metre swimming champion. The Venezuelan contingent includes 14-year-old Elizabeth Popper, women's table tennis champion of the Caribbean.

Mexico and South Africa are each sending contingents of about 145. The Mexicans have added 60 athletes to their original estimate. In spite of being banned from some half-dozen sports, the South African team will be 25 per cent larger than that at the 1973 meet. The republic's co-No. 1 tennis player, Iana Kloss, is defending the three titles she won four years ago.

Other big squads are due from Britain (138), Canada (121), France, Italy and Sweden (each about 100), and Holland and Venezuela (each around 85). Among the Canadians' high-calibre squad will be runner Abigail Hoffman, who was her country's flag-bearer at the Montreal Olympics; wrestler Howard Stupp, another member of Canada's Olympic team, and David Saad, who represented Lebanon at judo in Montreal.

At the other end of the scale, Maccabiah newcomers, Bolivia, New Zealand and the Virgin Islands will each be represented by a single athlete, though the Islands' Olympic walker Hank Klein will be accompanied by a coach and three officials. Also making its bow in the games is Costa Rica, with four delegates.

India, which is taking part in a Maccabiah for the first time since 1968, is having difficulty raising funds to send a team of cricketers, table-tennis players and runners. The Maccabi World Union is therefore offering assistance, with the help of various organizations and individuals. Among the latter is Indian-born peace crusader Abie Nathan.

Tennis is so far proving the most popular of the sports being contested, with 20 nations having registered for the main championships and 10 for the first-ever Maccabiah veterans' (over-45) tennis meet. There are more than 15 entries for table tennis, swimming, track and field, basketball and soccer. Some half-dozen countries have entered for each of the four new Maccabiah sports — badminton, karate, mini-football and squash.

The Maccabi movement on Thursday evening gave a reception here for Yosef Yekutieli, of Ness Ziona, the initiator of the Maccabiah, to mark his 80th birthday. Yekutieli was a leading member of Maccabi in Eretz Israel, when, at the 1929 Congress of the Maccabi World Union in Maastricht, Ostrau, Czechoslovakia, he won approval for his proposal to hold the first games in Tel Aviv three years later. At the reception, Yekutieli was presented with a collection of 10th Maccabiah gold medals by MWU chairman Israel Peled, mayor of Ramat Gan.

SAFAD. — Two old Tora scrolls, one of them considered priceless, were stolen from the 150-year-old Radowitz Synagogue here last week.

The police have arrested two suspects and are continuing the investigation.

The theft was discovered during the morning prayers last Wednesday, when the Holy Ark was opened for the withdrawal of one of the scrolls for the Koheh Hodesh tora reading. Police believe that the thief, or thieves, attended evening services the night before and opened the safe's lock on one of the windows, allowing entry during the night without difficulty.

Both stolen scrolls are of relatively small size, only 40 cms. long. Five other scrolls, all of them heavier and larger, were left untouched.

One of the stolen scrolls belonged to Reb Molahel Hager, the Admor of Radowitz. It is 200 years old and is said to be priceless. The other was donated to the synagogue 100 years ago.

The synagogue is looked after by Hachel Zvi Goldzwerg, 79, who said that he has been unable to sleep since the theft.

Ex-defence official charged with bribes

TEL AVIV (Him). — Reuven Bachrach, who headed the Vehicles and Motorized Equipment Section of the Defence Ministry in 1974-75, was accused in the Tel Aviv District Court last week of receiving bribes from the owner of the Halfa Hachoff firm, Yosef Marshak, and the firm's economic adviser, Yohanan Rafiah.

At the time, Bachrach was responsible for checking cost accounts submitted by suppliers. In the case cited, he is alleged to have initiated a customs exemption for Hachoff without checking the relevant files.

In exchange for this, it is alleged, the costs for body work, painting and rewiring Bachrach's car — ILI.844 — were covered by Hachoff, and receipts were falsified for the purpose.

Marshak and Rafiah face charges of paying bribes. Bachrach is charged with accepting bribes and breach of trust.

Teller wanted for Ilim. theft held in Holland

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Him). — Amsterdam police have arrested Yehuda Iluz, a 25-year-old bank teller who has allegedly admitted stealing more than ILim. worth of foreign currency from the Bank Hapoalim branch here.

Police Mefakeah Moshe Malul, who led the team that tracked Iluz, said on Friday the teller was immediately suspected of the theft which took place on Friday, October 24 last year, because he left the country on an Air France flight to Paris on the Saturday night after the theft.

Subsequent police investigations allegedly found that Iluz was seen by an airport official after office hours on Friday, rummaging in a cleeet in the airport bank where he worked. The police contacted Interpol and continued investigations here to find clues to Iluz's whereabouts in Europe.

Police said they learned that Iluz was a compulsive gambler who had been losing heavily in illegal games played in private homes in Lod. They also said that before leaving the country he had phoned a Copenhagen number. With the help of the international exchange and the Danish police the investigators determined that Iluz had phoned Eva Swansen, a young Danish girl who had visited Israel several times. The girl first denied knowing Iluz but when police presented her with a photograph taken with Iluz, she admitted she had known him but denied knowing where he was in Europe.

Meanwhile, police were receiving a steady stream of information from persons who claimed to have seen Iluz in South Africa, Morocco and Spain.

A police reconstruction of the crime gave weight to suspicions that Iluz had stolen the money. He had also obtained a passport from the Interior Ministry three weeks before the theft.

Two days before he left the country Iluz apparently found out that large sums of foreign currency had remained in the bank vaults and would not be picked up by a Brinks truck until Sunday. Police think that since he had only one of the two keys to the vault he did not deposit the money in the vault on Friday afternoon but left it somewhere else in the bank. He was seen rummaging in a closet inside the bank on Friday night.

A few weeks ago police received information saying that Iluz was due to arrive in Amsterdam on May 10 and was due to leave on May 16. An international warrant for his arrest had been issued, and Israeli police asked the Dutch to arrest him before he got on a plane at Schiphol airport.

Dutch police said that Iluz had forged papers but no money on him. Interrogated, he allegedly admitted to stealing the money from the airport bank. It appears that he was fleeced by underworld characters who "helped" him change his identity.

Israel has asked Holland for Iluz's extradition and Mefakeah Malul will leave for Amsterdam in a few days to bring him back to Israel.

Opium arrest in Jaffa

TEL AVIV (Him). — Three men were arrested in Jaffa during the week-end, two for purchasing opium, and the third for selling it to them. The Narcotics Squad team arrested the men immediately after observing the transaction from a distance.

One of the purchasers, on whose person a small quantity of opium was found, said he had paid a "good price" for it, only ILI.20. The alleged pusher had ILI.660 on his person.

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Ezer Weizman

Chairman of the Likud Election Campaign Committee and his team of workers

May 18, 1977

FEATURES



Dressing up for the holiday.

(Aliza Auerbach)

The date of Shavuot

BIBLICAL BYWAYS / Louis I. Rabinowitz

IT WOULD be a profitable subject for research for a serious Biblical student to investigate why and when the Bible sees fit to indicate the date when certain events took place, and when and why it passes over this detail in complete silence.

Why, for instance, is the exact date of the death of a Biblical worthy given in a solitary instance in the whole Biblical record? On the other hand, there is the astonishing, almost incomprehensible fact that nowhere in the whole Bible is the exact definitive date given of the most important event in the whole of human history, the date of the Revelation upon Mt. Sinai, or, in fact, of any of the subsidiary reasons for the celebration of the pilgrim festival of Shavuot!

In Leviticus 23, we are given the details "concerning the feasts of the Lord which ye shall proclaim." That of Pessah is duly given as "the 14th day of the first month," and that it lasts for seven days. Similarly with regard to Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur and Succot and Shmini Atzeret with which it closes.

Only with regard to Shavuot are we told that, "Ye shall count unto you from the morrow of the Sabbath, seven Sabbaths," after which comes the festival. The real meaning and interpretation of the word "Sabbath" in this verse was one of the main bones of contention between the Pharisees and the Sadducees during the period of the Second Temple, the former maintaining that the "Sabbath" referred to was the first day of Pessah, establishing the festival on the 50th day after it, whereas the Sadducees maintained

that it meant the Sabbath after Pessah, with the result that Shavuot always fell on a Sunday.

We turn to the second list of the festivals, in Deuteronomy 16, which limits itself to the three pilgrim festivals. Here again, exact dates are given for Pessah and Succot, whereas the reference to Shavuot is couched in the vaguest of terms: "Thou shalt count seven weeks from the beginning of the raising of the sickle on the standing corn, and thou shalt celebrate the Festival of Shavuot."

Both these passages refer to the agricultural aspect of the festival. But it is more important as the anniversary of the Revelation on Mt. Sinai, when the Ten Commandments were given. But here, also, no specific date is given! The fixing of this date as the 6th of Sivan depends upon a calculation based upon the data given in Exodus 19. Its starting-off point rests on the reasonable assumption that "this day" of the "third month" is Rosh Hodesh, the 1st of the month, but the calculation of the next five days is so imprecise that one authority in the Talmud makes a calculation which puts the date of the Revelation a day later, at Sivan the seventh, not the sixth. This deliberate abstention from establishing the date for the Festival would point to one salient and even central thought — the Giving of the Torah is not only, as the Midrash beautifully says, beyond space: "Why was the Torah given in a place to which no nation could claim ownership? In order to point out that it was available to all." It is also beyond time and independent of it.

With effort and intention
Practice of Tora

MIDRASH ON THE NEWS / Moshe Kohn

"THESE are the laws" (Exodus 21:1) — This is what is meant by "Thou (God) hast established justice and equity" (Psalms 99:4).

Rabbi Alexandri explained: For example: Two donkey-drivers who hate each other are walking along the road. The donkey of one of them collapses under its load. The other comes to the scene and says to himself: "Doesn't the Torah command (Exodus 23:5): 'When you see your enemy's donkey lying helpless under its load you must give him a hand with it, however unwilling you may be to help'?" So he proceeds to help. In their common effort to get the donkey back on its feet, the two men exchange words: "Shift it this way." "A little that way," etc. The man who was helped then says to himself: "I thought that fellow hated me, but when he saw me and my donkey in trouble he came and helped!" The next thing you know, they invite each other to step into a wayside inn to have a bite and a drink together, and by the time they part they have become fast friends (Tanhuma, Mishpatim, 1; Talmud Shimon 30b).

RABBI HUNA and Rabbi Yirmiah said in Rabbi Shmuel bar Rav Yitzhak's name: We find that God forgave the Jews for violating the prohibitions against idolatry, sexual promiscuity and bloodshed, but did not forgive them for having put the Torah into contempt. As we read: "Why has the Land become a dead land? Because they forsook My Torah" (Jeremiah 9:11-12), and: "They forsook Me and did not keep My Torah" (Jeremiah 16:11). Rabbi Huna and Rabbi Yirmiah said in Rabbi Hiyya bar Abba's name: God says: I would not mind their forsaking Me — if at least they would keep My Torah, and by busying themselves with it, the light of it would bring them back to the good (Pesikta Derav Kahana, 15 — Echa; Midrash Tehillim 27:5 and 127:1; Echa Rabba Petichta 2; Vayikra Rabba 22:8; Yerushalmi Hagiga 1:7; Sifre, Ekev, 41).

FOUR THINGS need reinforcement by religious practice: Torah, right intention, prayer, and a person's vocation (Berachot 32b).

"THE COMMANDMENT that I am commanding you this day is not too difficult for you, nor is it remote" (Deuteronomy 30:11) — Rabbi Yonai said: For example: A loaf of bread is hanging from the ceiling. The fool says: "How will I ever get the bread down?" The wise man says: "Someone hung it there, didn't they?" And he brings a ladder or a stick and gets the loaf down. Similarly, the fool says: "How will I ever master the whole Torah?" Whereas the wise man studies one chapter every day till he completes the Torah (Devarim Rabba 7:3).

WHY WAS the Torah given to Israel? Because they are perfunctious. If the Torah had not been given to Israel, no nation in the world could stand up to them (Betza 25b).

RAVA SAYS: The Torah was not given to angels but to human beings (Berachot 25b).

WHY DIDN'T God give the Torah to the angels, who would have performed the commandments perfectly? Because God doesn't desire the mere mechanical performance of the commandments. More dear to God is the effort and intention invested in their performance by human beings, who do so out of free choice, and, in making their choice, have all kinds of inhibitions and contrary urges to overcome (Rabbi Menahem Mendel of Kotzk, in Mikdash Me'at).

PENFRIENDS

MRS. LEAH KALISHER (48), of 95 Parsonage Road, Wiltshire, Wiltshire, England, is a high school teacher who is so impressed with her recent visit to Israel that she would like to correspond with middle-aged Israelis.

Assessing
the threat
of Quebec
separatismJEWISH SCENE /
Geoffrey Wigoder

fears combine with the apprehension felt by all Canadians over the economic situation to make the Jews of Quebec, in Hayes' words, "a very unhappy people."

The Jews are part of the 25 per cent minority in Quebec who are not French Canadians. Some 70,000 of the Jews are native-born; 15,000 are victims of Nazi persecution; 12,000 are French-speaking Jews, mostly from Morocco; 9,000 are yordim from Israel; and the other 5,000 have gone to Canada from the U.S. (mainly academics and senior industrial executives). Many are well-to-do, but 20 per cent live below the official poverty line.

Attempts to determine whether Jews have left Quebec as a result of the elections, and if so how many, can have no accurate basis. In any case, emigration has always been a feature of Quebec life — and not only among the Jews. Among the Jews there has been a constant brain-drain, an exodus to the southern U.S. (especially Florida) because of the harsh winter in Montreal. Since the November election, there has been a flight of capital from Quebec but this has been true of all groups — not excluding the French Canadians. The overall slowdown in business expansion has hit a number of Jews. Some non-French Canadian businessmen have shifted their plants to Ontario or New York State, but this is not a new tendency.

On the positive side, Hayes notes the absence of anti-Semitism; the civilized culture of the leaders of the separatist party; the very advanced

nature of Quebec's Charter of Human Rights and Freedom; the fact that separatism is very far from being a foregone conclusion — plus the possibility that the separatist party might lose any future election. But at this time there are notes several problems. One is the language question and the insistence that French must be the language of official communication and work. Another fear is that the new Government's priorities will affect social agencies — and the Jewish community is very much concerned about the disproportionately high number of elderly Jews.

There is concern, too, with the future of Jewish education and the Jewish Day Schools which are conducted in the English-speaking milieu. Indeed the overwhelming orientation of Jewish Montreal is English-speaking, towards other communities in Canada and towards the U.S., but not with the French-speaking world.

Another article on Quebec Separatism, by Toba Korenbaum in the "Jewish Digest," finds the "living grace" in the present situation in the province is the growth of the French-speaking Sephardi community, some of whom have developed close relations with the French-speaking Quebecois. The English-speaking Jews, however, have not always been sympathetic to the French-speaking Sephardi religiousists and have endeavored to "anglicize" them.

Another cause for alarm, mentioned in this article, is the anti-Israeli utterances by some leftist Quebecois and evidence of links between pro-Palestinian propaganda, Quebec labour and the left. One instance is the head of the French Catholic Teachers' Union who, after a recent visit to Libya, told a press conference that all the province's French schoolchildren should be taught about "racism and Zionism."

There are indications that those who are leaving are the younger elements. A Montreal professor is quoted as saying: "The right-wing anti-Semite tells the Jews 'leave'. The left-wing nationalist tells him 'Be Quebecois'. Ultimately, both solutions erode the ethnicity of the community and assimilation is the result. It will be much easier to leave than to become a Quebecois Jew."

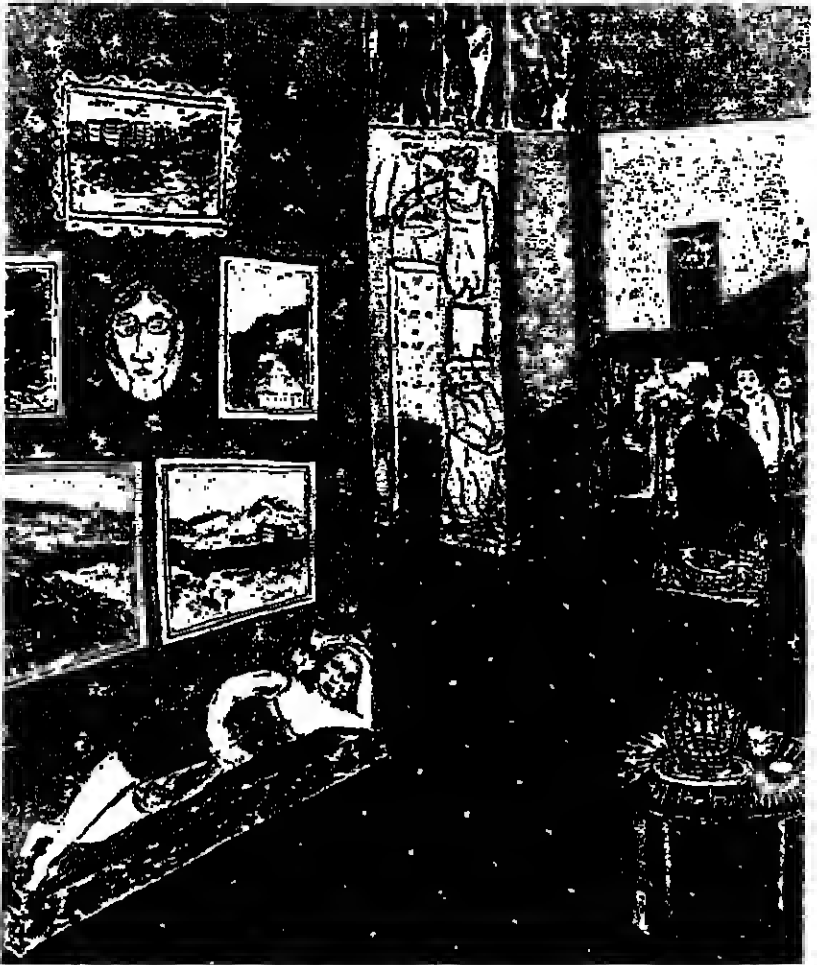
Fresh step
forwardHAIFA ART NOTES /
Ephraim Harris

YITZHAK COHEN is a naive painter in an entirely new and optimistic spirit. He neither bankers after the past nor trends other well known naive paths but enjoys the beauty and dignity of living for the individual and especially for the artist. His usually capable composition, e.g., "A Mother's Disappointment" and "Interior and Landscape," is helped by the architectural understanding of the rooms which frame his subjects ("A Dream" among others). He pays meticulous attention to detail. Here we have a real talent for painting, in a fresh and vivid exhibition making a step forward in the development of the Israeli naive (Nahmani's Gallery). Till June 2.

ENST FUCHS shows etchings entitled "Between Dream and Reality" typical of his Viennese Fantastic Realism school. His is a magnificently clean, firm, line, deep-set and printed, with composition admirably suited in most instances. His work, mostly black and white although the paper's colour varies, is figurative but tends to a heroic decorative. A noticeable religious bent is sometimes present. ("Tatili", 3 Derech Hayam, Haifa).

SARAH KASTEN's etchings, both colour and black and white, are more pictorial than graphic in that content frequently takes precedence over line and composition. In fact, "Samson's Wedding" attracts attention as a crowded but very capable composition, until one notes the addendum "after Rembrandt" ("Graphics 3" Gallery, Haifa).

SHLOMO GORDON shows quite polished Op Art both in mixed technique and black and white graphics, although the difference



"The Artist Preoccupied by his Reflections," oil painting by Yitzhak Cohen from his exhibition at Nahmani's Gallery, Haifa. (Keren-Or)

between the impressive and the mere tour de force is marked. He has evidently been partly influenced by others, Vasarely etc. Gordon's favourite motif is the circle, generally in red, e.g., two small circles placed within the main one, or a circle barred by green lines turning to blue. Another motif is a square made up of small cubes. (Hagefen Gallery). Till May 31.

EDNA HARDIN's etchings and drawings with added watercolour, are chiefly figurative, strongly contrasting black to white and likewise, but less emphatically, colours. A

moralistic tendency is noticeable, allegorical in the personage banging over "The Card Player".

BENNY SHAPIR's silk screens, coloured and urban scenes, and figures, characteristically in this medium, often express 3-D depth, most successful in "Safed". Silk screens require equal clarity and composition to avoid suggesting the old stereoscope which required special viewing glasses; and consequently straightforward conceptions, like "Camels" etc. are so satisfactory (both shows at Tractin Auditorium, Haifa) Till May 26.

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מזמן לעולם

Coalition talks

(Continued from page One)

defence and foreign affairs. Begin had asked for the briefing. In a subsequent conversation with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, he arranged for an "early meeting" which is expected to commence arrangements for transfer of power. Meanwhile, the Likud is launching a public-relations campaign abroad. Author Shmuel Katz, MK Moshe Arens and other Likud leaders are expected to go to the U.S. for meetings with Congressmen, reporters, and television men to explain Likud policy.

MK Zalman Shoval has been in contact with Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem seeking ways to improve the country's image abroad. Shmuel Katz is Begin's candidate for Minister for Information Abroad, a source close to Begin said.

The only appointment agreed upon so far is of Aluf (res.) Ezer Weizman to the Defence portfolio. The appointment was "sewed up" on Friday, well-placed sources said, but there was no formal decision "because there was no need for it."

Likud sources speculated that Begin would like to be both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, that Simha Ehrlich will be Finance Minister and Yigal Horowitz, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. But the Likud leadership was not decided on any appointments save Weizman's; qualified sources told *The Post*.

The NRP's Dr. Burg is believed to want the Interior Ministry and the new Ecology portfolio. He confirmed having heard "rumours" he would also be Deputy Prime Minister, but would not say whether there was any basis to them or whether he wanted the title.

The NRP's Zviulun Hammer would like the Education portfolio. Begin has not committed himself, but has said Jewish consciousness has had to be strengthened among pupils.

Begin said at Camp Kaddum on Thursday, and repeated on television on Friday, that Lenin had said "religion is the opium of the masses." The Israeli (secular) schools had dropped the religion and were left with the opium, he commented.

There has been no NRP decision on which portfolios to demand. This would depend on whether the coalition was narrow or broad-based, a senior party source said. The NRP is expected to select its negotiating committee after the Shavuot holiday.

No meetings were scheduled over the weekend with Agudat Yisrael or Poalei Agudat Yisrael. The former's political committee held a six-hour meeting late Thursday night on the matter and finally appointed a negotiating committee.

MK Yehuda Meir Ahramowicz declined to enumerate Agudat Yisrael's demands, explaining it would be unbecoming to tell the media before the prospective partners.

But the religious party is believed to demand that the laws be amended to say that a Jew is only either the offspring of a Jewish mother or someone who has been converted according to the halacha; that there be no apostasy aside by *halacha*; and that permits to work on Shabbat be given only where the work is necessary for *pikuach nefesh* (saving life).

They also want an arrangement on drafting girls to the army. (Under an earlier arrangement girls were exempt if they declared they were religious; but many girls abused the arrangement and it was cancelled. The girls were then required to pass a board and the Aguda — in protest

Israel hoopsters beat Argentina 107-96

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — Israel yesterday clinched its third straight victory in the Intercontinental Basketball Tournament by beating Argentina 107-96. Half-time score was 53-54.

The match was played before 8,000 spectators at the sports palace here. Top scorers for Israel were Mickey Berkowitz (30) and Boaz Yanai (28). Top scorers for Argentina were Ernesto Gehrman (26) and Eduardo Cadillac (17).

On Tuesday Israel will play Canada, also in Haifa.

U.S., Soviet plan monthly talks on M.E.

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko agreed, according to a joint statement issued yesterday on the Middle East, that the Geneva peace conference has an important role to play in getting an Israeli-Arab settlement.

"The (two) sides agreed to direct their joint efforts toward resuming the work of the conference during the fall of 1977," the statement said. But at the same time it was agreed the conference requires "careful preparation."

Vance and Gromyko agreed to conduct monthly consultations at the ambassadorial level on the Middle East in Washington or Moscow.

Vance was asked at his news conference what effect he thinks the Israeli election results will have on Middle East peace efforts.

"It's still too early to say," he replied.

David Landau adds: In Jerusalem, officials said the U.S. State Department had "clarified" to Israel that no issues of either substance or procedure had been agreed upon by the two superpowers.

Apparently seeking to allay Israeli anxieties, department officials had told the Israel embassy in Washington that the Vance-Gromyko joint statement had been intended only to demonstrate the "very strong desire" of both America and Russia to achieve "a substantial advance towards peace" during 1977.

Portugal approves Israel ambassador

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Portugal gave its official agreement yesterday to the appointment of Israel's consul-general in Lisbon Ephraim Eldar as its first ambassador there. The Portuguese

move alleviated some concern that had been felt in Jerusalem this past week following massive Arab pressure on Portugal to revoke its intention to set up full diplomatic ties with Israel.

East J'lem press fear 'annexation'

Jerusalem Post Staff

Arab newspapers in East Jerusalem over the weekend reacted sharply to Likud Leader Menachem Begin's public statements after his election victory, generally expressing fears of Likud policy for the administered territories.

Jerusalem's "Al-Kuds", dubbing the Likud leader "Schoolmaster Begin", described his debates with foreign correspondents over the term "liberated territories". The newspaper also highlighted Meir Kahane's appeal for Begin to annex the territories immediately and to start promoting Arab emigration. It featured a picture of the emigration application which Kahane has distributed in the territories.

Other editorials in Arab newspapers stressed the unequivocal nature of the Likud stand on the territories, saying that the U.S. is faced with the choice of immediately pressuring Begin to soften his stand, or to go along with it.

Rabin TV statements

(Continued from page One)

Rabin was perhaps preparing the way to challenge Peres for leadership of the party following the establishment of a Likud Government and following the Histadrut elections.

Rabin's calculation, according to these observers, is that if he makes a "comeback" to public prominence now, and Labour does better in the Histadrut elections than it did in the Knesset elections, the improvement might redound to his credit and enable him to resume the party leadership.

Sources close to Rabin declined to say last night that Peres would "automatically" be leader of the Opposition merely because he had been Labour's candidate for prime minister. But at the same time these sources said Rabin's television interview, and his stated intention of returning to office soon, should not be seen as a "party-political comeback, only as an administrative return by the Prime Minister to ensure the orderly transfer of power."

The sources said Rabin would be meeting with Begin soon, at the Likud leaders' request to discuss various aspects of the premiership. They added that Rabin had "summoned Peres" at the end of last week and informed him that he wished to end his vacation. He had also informed Justice Minister Haim Zadok.

These sources close to Rabin asserted that the Cabinet would meet on Tuesday. But sources close to Peres told *The Jerusalem Post* that there would be no Cabinet meeting this week.

Asked about this, Cabinet Secretary Gershon Avner said he had originally been instructed (by Peres) to call a Cabinet meeting for Tuesday, since, today, the regular day for Cabinet meetings, is *even Shabbat*. But on Friday he had been instructed (again by Peres' bureau) to call off the meeting.

Avner explained that if he were now instructed — by either Rabin or Peres — to call a meeting after all he would do so immediately.

Dulzin

(Continued from page One)

Begin might want to take over the Foreign Ministry himself, together with the premiership. Begin has already indicated in interviews that he will set up a separate ministry for information abroad, a source apparently diverting the Foreign Ministry of one of its central roles.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yigal Alon has urgently instructed all Israeli legations abroad to "counter the violent attacks" on Begin and the Likud that have appeared in a number of top overseas media. Envoys are instructed to impress upon their host governments and opinion-makers that these media accounts are "perverse" of the Likud's true image.

"The Likud and its leaders are among the founders of Israel's democracy," Alon wrote in a cable to all embassies.

"...Despite deep differences of opinion, we must reject most forcefully any attempt to draw comparisons between (the Irgun Zvai Leumi) and current-day terrorist organizations. None of the Jewish underground movements in the pre-State period sought to destroy a nation or conquer a country..." Alon, who was a leader of the pre-State Palmach, wrote.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that Alon's action had followed internal ministry consultations. There had not been, as far as the spokesman knew, any request from the Likud itself to Alon to send this cable to the legations abroad.

Dulzin, who together with Simcha Ehrlich and the now-retired Elimelech Rimat, has headed the Liberal Party for many years, is considered a relative "dove" in Likud circles. An urbane polished man who immigrated to Israel from Mexico in the fifties, Dulzin is supported for the foreign minister's post by his Liberal colleagues because they see in him a counterpoise to the hardline stance of Begin. He has clashed with the Herut leader in the past, yet the two men remain on excellent terms.

Dulzin told *The Post* that if offered the job he would face a tough decision over choosing between it and the Jewish Agency chairmanship, which is now virtually his for the asking. Acting Chairman twice, Dulzin was defeated in a vote for the chairmanship last year by Labour's Yosef Almog. But Almog will now have to step down, since the chairmanship is automatically held by a member of the governing party in Israel.

The director-general of the Foreign Ministry, dovishly inclined Prof. Shlomo Avineri, will offer his resignation as soon as the new government takes over. Avineri was appointed in April 1976 on a special two-year contract by Minister Alon; his appointment was heavily criticized at the time by the Likud leadership.

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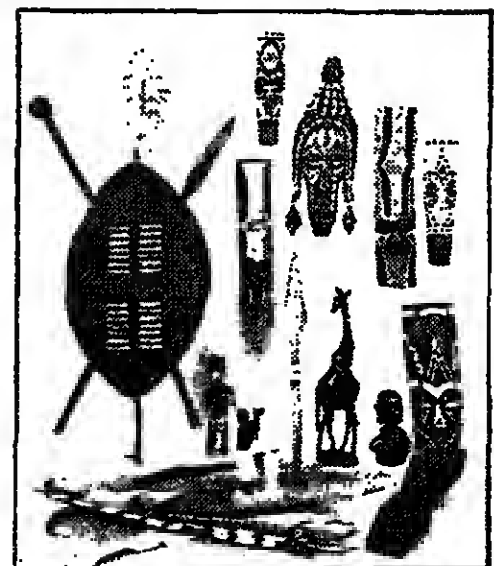
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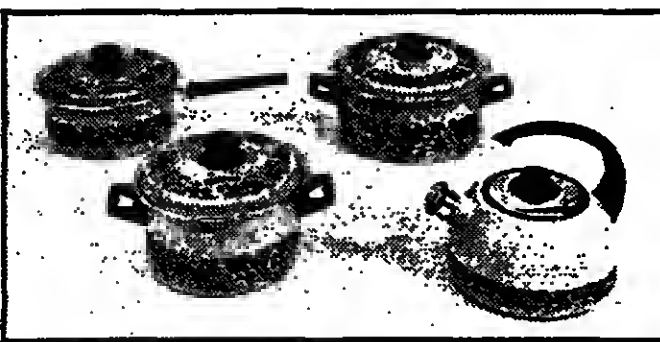
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24 Arrange casually, but inflexibly 17

26 A good talking to 16

27 Agreeable movement 17

31 Is set to form enclosures 15

32 Ways of the mode 17

34 Angry communist out by half a mile 15

35 Soldiers for Del? 13

36 Hooded character 15

37 Entrance where short measure is allowed 15

38 To a northern the ill-considered rubbish 15

39 In a big way 15

40 Like old clothes for excursions 14, 21

41 A good talking to in the lane 14

42 Turn to an artist ere sunrise for something heavenly 10

43 Marked by the boy 17

44 Round little soup-maker 13

45 Particularly confident 17

46 Marked by the boy 17

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100 Like old clothes for excursions 14, 21

101 A good talking to in the lane 14

102 Turn to an artist ere sunrise for something heavenly 10

103 Marked by the boy 17

104 Round little soup-maker 13

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108 Ways of the mode 17

109 Angry communist out by half a mile 15

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SPORTS



Acre Hapoel Goolie Yeheskel Hameiri has the unhappy chore of removing Jerusalem Betar's third scoring ball from his goal yesterday. Jerusalem took the game 3-2. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

Israeli bowler beats titleholder

WORTHING, England (Reuter). — Defending champion Elsie Wilkie of New Zealand was beaten 22-18 by Hellen Gordon of Israel in the opening singles match at the third Women's World Bowl Championships here on Friday.

Mrs. Gordon bowled an accurate line and length, while the New Zealander was unable to use her fingertip technique to any great advantage in the cold, gale-force easterly winds.

The New Zealand team are using English-type bowls at the cham-

ampionship and expect to take some time to adapt to them.

"I got what I deserved. I diffied about too much. There is always tomorrow," said Mrs. Wilkie, who won the title at the last championship in Wellington four years ago.

In the singles, second series yesterday, Mrs. Gordon beat Norma Massey of Australia 21-16. Scotland's Eva Neil beat Mrs. Wilkie 21-12.

In the fourth, first series, New Zealand defeated Israel 26-17. In the fourth, second series, Australia beat Israel 22-18.

Shavuot tennis semi-finals today

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

HAIFA. — The men's tennis singles semi-finals will be the highlight of today's play in the current annual Shavuot championships at the Carmel Country Club here. The meet winds up tomorrow, with play starting at 2 p.m. on both days.

By yesterday evening Yehoshua Shalem, Shai Puni and Ilan Sherr had all reached the last four, but the quarter-final between Haim Arlosoroff and Reuven Blau was still on court last night.

In the quarters decided earlier,

Teenage sensation in Betterball golf

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

CAESAREA. — Two teenagers caused a sensation on the fairways here yesterday when 14-year-old Shaul Shifron, of Kfar Sbarim, partnered by 16-year-old Gilly Golan of Haifa went into the lead on the first day of the 36-hole Shavuot Betterball Medal competition, which will be completed tomorrow.

Shalem defeated Micha Levin 8-2, 6-4; Puni edged out Yosef Stabholz 2-6, 7-5, 6-4 in the match of the day; and Sherr came through 8-3, 8-2 against Zohar Ben-Rey. In the semi-finals, Shalem meets Sherr and Puni faces either Arlosoroff or Blau.

The weekend's local hero was Shabar Perks, Carmel's highly-talented 14-year-old, who recently returned from successful tournament competition in the U.S. Perks took new national team member Arlosoroff 6-7, 6-0, 6-4 in the second round, after starting off with an impressive 6-4, 6-1 win against former Davis Cup player Oded Shay.

Federation Cup girls Hagit Tzabari and Tami Levin, both 17, will fight out yet another women's singles final tomorrow. In yesterday's semis, Tzabari beat Hava Coriat 6-3, 8-3, while Levin registered a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Tali Harari.

Also taking place over the Shavuot holiday weekend is the fourth annual tournament at Tivon in memory of Nahum Barak, a member of Tivon Hapoel who fell in the Yom Kippur War.

SOCCER/Paul Kohn

Haifa Maccabi, Kfar Sava to lose places in National League next year

TEL AVIV. — Haifa Maccabi and Kfar Sava Hapoel will be relegated to the second division Liga Artzit next season.

The relegation fate of these two clubs was sealed yesterday when Haifa Maccabi lost 0-2 away to Yehud Hapoel, and Kfar Sava Hapoel were held to a 1-1 draw at home by Tel Aviv Hapoel.

The third team to drop will be Petah Tikva Maccabi, 0-2 home losers to Jerusalem Hapoel. While even a win would not have saved the Petah Tikva team, the two points, won late in the game by Jerusalem Hapoel, assured them National League soccer again next season.

Besersheba Hapoel held Haifa Hapoel to a 0-0 draw in Kiryat Haim, which also lifted the Negev team to a safe place.

Jerusalem Hapoel completed the double over Tel Aviv Maccabi with a 2-0 win at the Bloomfield Stadium, with Moshe Onana scoring a goal in each half. It has brought Jaffa Maccabi to within two points of leaders Tel Aviv Maccabi, but the Tel Avivians' goal average is so far superior that they can no longer be caught for the championship. The last league games will be played next Saturday.

Netanya Maccabi returned to third place following their 2-1 home win over Tel Aviv Betar. Jerusalem Betar also passed Tel Aviv Betar with a 3-2 win over Acre Hapoel at the Y.M.C.A. Stadium.

A full house of 20,000 fans saw Tel Aviv Maccabi play one of its better games, but their forwards had the misfortune to face Jaffa goalkeeper Herzl Kabilio in superb form. Jaffa Maccabi took the lead against the run of play when Onana headed in a lob from Eli Schechter, in the 38th minute.

The Tel Avivians continued to press Jaffa Maccabi, but Onana clinched the result with a second header from a Moshe Leon pass in the 68th minute.

David Lavie scored his 13th goal of the season when heading Netanya Maccabi into the lead in the 26th minute. Three minutes later, Shraga Topolansky put Tel Aviv Betar level.

Mordechai Spiegler scored the Netanya winner in the 55th minute when finding the net with a free kick from 20 metres out. Four thousand saw the game.

Jerusalem Betar led Acre Hapoel by 3-0 by the 50th minute, with goals by Moshe Cohen, Danny Neuman and Shlomo Djerbi, all laid on by Uri Malmilian, who was the outstanding player on the field. Acre Hapoel fought back determinedly and closed the gap with goals by Charlie Edral in the 60th and 67th minutes. Acre continued to press for an equalizer, but were held by the Jerusalem defense.

Petah Tikva Maccabi, having lost to Jerusalem Hapoel, lost again before Zion Turjeman finally broke the ice with a sizzling 20-metre shot in the 78th minute. Three minutes later, Ze'ev Band made certain of

the Jerusalem victory when netting from the penalty spot. The win gave Jerusalem Hapoel seven points from their last four games.

Yehud Hapoel put the nail into the relegation coffin of Haifa Maccabi with goals by Moshe Shabat in the 28th minute, and Eliezer Leon in the 80th minute. Only fine goalkeeping by Haifa's Emanuel Schwarz kept Yehud from a much bigger win.

Tel Aviv Hapoel took the lead in Kfar Sava in the 33rd minute through Shlomo Levi. Kfar Sava Hapoel equalized in the 80th minute, when Israel Vogel netted from the penalty spot.

The Football Association High Court reversed the F.A. disciplinary committee's ruling that Jerusalem Betar have to play their next three home games outside of the Capital, enabling the game against Acre Hapoel to be played at the Y.M.C.A. stadium yesterday. The high court accepted the Betar claim that the stones thrown onto the pitch in the game against Ramat Gan Hakoah were not from Betar supporters.

SOCCER RESULTS — NATIONAL LEAGUE

Haifa Hapoel	0	Beersheba Hapoel	0
Petah Tikva Maccabi	0	Jerusalem Hapoel	2
Netanya Maccabi	2	Tel Aviv Betar	1
Shimshon	2	Hakoah	1
Tel Aviv Maccabi	0	Jaffa Maccabi	2
Jerusalem Betar	3	Acre Hapoel	2
Yehud Hapoel	2	Haifa Maccabi	2
Kfar Sava Hapoel	1	Tel Aviv Hapoel	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS, AFTER 20 GAMES

	W	D	L	GOALS	POINTS
1. Tel Aviv Maccabi	15	10	4	45-25	40
2. Jaffa Maccabi	15	8	8	28-18	38
3. Netanya Maccabi	12	9	8	38-30	33
4. Jerusalem Betar	11	9	9	28-22	31
5. Tel Aviv Betar	12	7	10	31-28	31
6. Tel Aviv Hapoel	8	14	7	35-28	30
7. Shimshon	10	10	9	32-31	30
8. Yehud Hapoel	8	14	7	29-21	30
9. Haifa Hapoel	9	10	10	26-24	28
10. Acre Hapoel	8	12	9	30-37	28
11. Jerusalem Hapoel	8	11	10	24-25	27
12. Hakoah	7	13	9	24-27	27
13. Beersheba Hapoel	9	9	11	25-29	27
14. Haifa Maccabi	7	10	12	24-36	24
15. Kfar Sava Hapoel	5	13	11	35-40	23
16. Petah Tikva Maccabi	5	7	17	20-50	17

Manchester United takes FA cup over Liverpool

LONDON (Reuter). — Liverpool's dream of adding the English Football Association Cup to their league championship was shattered when Manchester United beat them 2-1 in the final at Wembley here yesterday.

A dynamic spell of three goals in four minutes early in the second half decided a pulsating match which saw United make up for the disappointment of losing to Second Division Southampton in last year's final.

The match was wide open until five minutes after halftime when Stuart Pearson latched onto a Jimmy Greenhoff flick to smash a low right-foot shot past the startled Liverpool goalkeeper Ray Clemence.

But like true champions, Liverpool who play West Germany's Borussia Mönchengladbach in the European Cup final in Rome on Wednesday, bounced straight back. A hard-hitting pass by Joey Jones in the 51st minute was seized upon by Jimmy Case who, with his back to goal, swivelled to put a shot high and wide of Alex Stepney.

Two minutes later, Lou Macari's shot from the right seemed to be covered by Clemence but the ball struck Greenhoff and rolled gently into the net with Clemence stranded.

Desperately Liverpool, who had the edge over United throughout the first half, stormed forward but

Manchester United, who last won the cup 14 years ago, were not to be denied.

Sunderland loses match, down division

LONDON (Reuter). — Sunderland Thursday night was relegated to the English Football Second Division for next season when they lost their final league match 2-0 away to Everton, while Bristol City and Coventry drew 2-2.

The results meant that Sunderland, which only came up to the First Division by winning the Second Division title a year ago, joins Tottenham Hotspur and Stoke City in dropping down to Division Two.

Sunderland's defeat would not have mattered if the match at Coventry had resulted in a victory for either side. Then Sunderland's better goal difference would have kept them above the loser of that match.

Coventry had a 2-0 lead over Bristol City after Tommy Hutchinson's second goal in the 52nd minute. But Gerry Gow got one back a minute later and Don Gillies scored the equalizer 10 minutes from time.

THE BRITISH NAVAL frigate HMS Zulu is due in Haifa this morning to begin an official four-day visit. During the stay her crew will be guests of the Israel Navy.

AM OVED, the Histadrut publishing company, has printed 16 million books during the last year, Dov Garfunkel, the Am Oved director, said on Friday.

Not at Fault

Fred Stirling just received a cheque from the other driver's insurance company for IL2,592. Fred's car was hit in the rear while standing at a red traffic signal. It took our claims experts 2 months to help Fred settle his claim against the other driver's insurance company.

Fred was able to hold out because the Goshen claims people were able to finance part of the repair job on Fred's car. Following our step-by-step advice Fred received full compensation for damages to his car and Fred will continue enjoying his maximum 55% no claims bonus when his policy comes up for renewal.

No other insurance office in Israel that we know of provides this type of claims service, but the management at Goshen just doesn't know any other way of doing business.

Whether you are "at fault" or not at fault — the claims service at Goshen is superior and quicker.

If you feel that you are entitled to better claims service than you are getting now as well as rock-bottom insurance rates, then it's about time you spoke to the underwriter at Goshen. After all we're open from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

Goshen INSURANCE AGENCY LTD. tel: 03-777611
all mail enquiries: P.O.B. 33, Kiriat Ono

Iriyat Tel Aviv-Yafo

Vacancies

- Tender 2096/mh
Asst. Director, Veterinary Department
Grade: B — AA of the Veterinarians scale
- Tender 2101/mh
Advocate
for Land Registration and legal matters in the Property and Administration Division
Grade: 1 — 4 in the Academic scale, Social Science and Humanities.

Further particulars concerning the above tenders have been posted on the bulletin boards in the Municipality's Personnel Department, Municipal Bldg., Kikar Malchei Yisrael and at Municipal Information Bureaus.

Applications on "Applicant for Vacant Position Questionnaire," with curriculum vitae and qualifying certificate enclosed, should be submitted to the Personnel Department in a sealed envelope, marked with the tender number.

Questionnaire forms may be obtained in person or by post from the Personnel Department, or at Municipal Information Bureaus. Applications without the required certificates will not be considered.

SHLOMO LAHAT, Mayor

ULPAN AKIVA, NETANYA
International
Hebrew Study Centre

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE
Department of
Adult Education

Ulpán Akiva

For Volunteers,
Newcomers,
Israelis



Hebrew for Tourists and Newcomers

	Duration	Starting Dates
1. COMPLETE INTENSIVE ULPAN — for all levels. Graduates will receive a Diploma from the Ministry of Education and Culture	4½ months	Sept. 18 Nov. 27
2. SUMMER COURSE for all levels	2 months	June 26
AUTUMN COURSE for all levels	2 months	Sept. 18
3. SPOKEN HEBREW for beginners	3 weeks	May 29 June 26

Hebrew for Hebrew Speakers

4. HEBREW BRUSH-UP	4 weeks	June 26 July 25
5. ELIMINATING SPELLING MISTAKES	4 weeks	June 26 July 25
6. HEBREW READING & WRITING	4 weeks	June 26 July 25

Arabic

7. SPOKEN ARABIC FOR BEGINNERS (for Hebrew speakers)	3 weeks	May 29 June 19
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Courses will be held at the residence of Ulpán Akiva at the Green Beach Hotel. Permanent residents of Netanya and vicinity are accepted as external students.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON ALL COURSES: All courses are open to the general public, students, adults and families, educators, parents, members of kibbutzim and moshavim, industrialists, trade unionists & others.

Intensive studies *worldwide student body *accredited by U.S. Universities *Social and cultural programme in an Israeli atmosphere *trips and tours.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ENCOURAGES ITS MEMBERS TO TAKE PART IN THESE COURSES

To: Ulpán Akiva, P.O.B. 256, Netanya (Tel. 053-33344)

Please send me detailed information on Course No.

Name _____ Address _____

SURPRISE!

In Rent Car Prices in Europe

Opel Kadett, from Zurich — \$ 97 per week with unlimited mileage
Opel Kadett, from Frankfurt — \$ 89 per week with unlimited mileage
Ford Escort, from London — \$ 98 per week with unlimited mileage
(minimum period of rent: 2 weeks)

Free Road map of Europe (including distances) which has been specially designed for easy planning of your route.

ROUND THE WORLD LTD.
20 Ben Yehuda st., Tel Aviv, Tel. 293996, 297353

The Executive of the Jewish Agency
Israel Education Fund
of the United Jewish Appeal

TENDER No. Kuf/262

1. The Executive of the Jewish Agency (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of the

REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL IN KABRI

- The projected construction is on a total construction area of approximately 5,900 sq.m.
- Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Sunday, May 22, 1977, from the Agency, 17 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv, room 713 during office hours, against a non-refundable deposit of IL2,000.
- A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Wednesday, June 1, 1977, departing at 10.30 from the Kabri intersection.
- Bids should be submitted not later than 1 p.m. on Wednesday, June 29, 1977, at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
- Conditions of payment, in cash, to be arranged according to the contract to be signed.
- This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding Registration of Contractors for the execution of Engineering and Construction Works 1969, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.
- The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest, or any other bid.

Experienced English Secretary

mother tongue English

Required

by Electronics Engineering Company
for full time position, good terms.
(Call Mrs. Blumenthal, Tel. 03-52228)

Jack and Ruth still live in the United States

Jack and Ruth Eisenberg are the kind of people who would like to make their home in Israel. For them, as well as for Israelis now residing abroad, "Tefahot", Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd., is offering a unique new plan, TMPS - Tefahot Mortgage Savings Plan. "Tefahot", a government institution, is Israel's largest mortgage bank.

TMPS savers purchase notes each month in amounts that may vary from \$ 20 to \$ 200. These notes pay up to 7% interest compounded annually. An additional \$ 5,000 may be deposited during the first year (Once \$ 5,000 has been deposited, no additional deposits need be made).

Three years after joining the plan, savers are entitled to receive a government-subsidized unlinked mortgage equal to the amount of savings (max \$ 5,000). After five years, a similar mortgage equal to double the amount of savings (max \$ 10,000) may be obtained. This mortgage will be in addition to any other mortgage to which the saver may be entitled.

American citizens and Israeli Residents, living in the following States, are eligible to subscribe to the Plan: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Colorado, California.

For further information about TMPS, send the attached coupon. Your friends in the U.S. may call Tefahot's New York office, Tel. (212) 697-5020.

TEFAHOT
ISRAEL MORTGAGE BANK LTD.



ISRAEL MORTGAGE BANK LTD.
P.O.B. 18060 JERUSALEM
Please send me registration forms and informational material about TMPS.
Name _____
Address _____

From candidate to Premier

MR. BEGIN and the Likud warmly deserve to bask in this post-election euphoria in which they are celebrating the end of 29 frustrating years in the political desert. The euphoria will most likely last until after the Shavuot holiday, when Israel's new leading party will have to buckle down to the difficult task of coalition building.

But coalition building will not constitute the Likud's only problem in shifting from a seemingly hopeless opposition to being the governing party. There is the problem of what to make of Mr. Begin and what he chooses to make of himself.

The initial shock of the Likud victory has now given place to active curiosity and some trepidation both in Israel and among Israel's friends abroad as to what sort of Prime Minister Mr. Begin will be. He has always been an extremely articulate leader of the opposition, and has never left any doubt regarding his views on a number of crucial subjects, primarily the issue of Israel's relations with the surrounding Arab states and populations.

The coming few months will serve as a testing period as to whether and how adroitly Mr. Begin can shift gears from the role of chief ideologue to that of Prime Minister of Israel in extremely troubled times.

It is patently unfair to attempt to pass judgement on this question even before the first euphoric bluish has faded. But several events which punctuated this first week deserve comment.

Mr. Begin has never made a secret of his deep-seated conviction of the need for Jewish settlement on the West Bank (or Judea and Samaria: the choice of nomenclature, itself, identifies one's attitude towards the issue). There is room, however, to question the political sagacity of choosing to make a demonstrative appearance at Kadum and a declaration of intent on implementing such a settlement policy as a first order of business by the new Prime Minister-elect.

This criticism could be dismissed were the political and social reality of Israel such that tens of thousands of Israelis were champing at the bit waiting for a Likud government to permit them to rush into a string of settlements in the territories. The fact is that this is not the reality and that Kadum itself, for all the admirable idealism of its handful of settlers, is little more than a struggling embryo.

Mr. Begin's appearance and declaration at Kadum may thus be seen as a form of posturing which is impressive for a leader of the opposition but raises troubling questions in regard to a Prime Minister.

Or to take a second case: Mr. Begin's oft-repeated assertion that his rise to the Premiership does not constitute the high point of his career, and pales in comparison with the heights he reached as commander of the pre-State Irgun Zva' Leumi. The many former opponents of the I.Z.L., who, with the hindsight provided by the passage of three decades, accept the role of that underground organization as one of the harbingers of Israeli independence, can certainly empathize with Mr. Begin in his emotional hour of triumph.

But Mr. Begin is no longer the commander of I.Z.L. nor is he only the leader and ideological mentor of Herut; he will by all odds soon be Prime Minister of Israel. In a week when the more vicious and hypocritical sectors of the mass media in the West are in a tantrum about "the terrorist" who is slated to lead Israel, wisdom would dictate greater circumspection as to the choice of emphasis in the building of Mr. Begin's Prime Ministerial image.

Ironically, Mr. Begin's problems are somewhat similar to those besetting President Carter; both are apparently not quite clear as to where the campaign for office ends and where the difficult task of governing begins.

Hopefully, Mr. Begin will complete a successful metamorphosis by the time his government is formed and he embarks on his first major task: his visit to Washington. The success of that visit, the fate of Israel's relations with the U.S., and the ability to form and lead a consensus-government in Israel will depend to no little degree on the wisdom Mr. Begin exercises in the meantime in governing his penchant for stirring words and symbolic actions.

Welcome TO AN ALL-DAY, Outdoor Art Exhibition

Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Reunification of Jerusalem featuring representative works of amateur artists on the theme of Jerusalem

Wednesday, May 25 1977, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

The Centre for Conservative Judaism in Jerusalem 2 Rehov Agran, corner Koren Hayesod.

also join us in a Special Evening Programme, May 25 at 7.30 p.m. featuring

Eli Whartman, former war correspondent recalling eye witness history and folk songs, Sheli and Yoram at our Beit Knesset, 4 Rehov Agran.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY FORUM

Every Monday evening in English at 8 p.m. at the United Synagogue Centre 2/4 Rehov Agran, Jerusalem

May 23 Owing to the Shavuot holiday a new date for the lecture by Max Nurock will be announced

May 30 THE POLITICAL SITUATION TODAY
 Lecturer: Jonathan Mendilow, Political Science Department, The Hebrew University
 Clip and save — next at May 29

The Jerusalem Academy of Jewish Studies
 (Yeshivat Dvar Yerushalayim)
 8 Rehov Hayeshivat, Gushat, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-288643

The public is cordially invited to an

All-Night Study Vigil
 (Tikkun Leil Shavuot)
 TONIGHT

Parallel English and Hebrew lectures and study groups.

10.30 p.m., Rav A. Carmel: "The Aggadata on the Giving of the Torah."
 11.30 p.m., Rav B. Horowitz: "The Decalogue."
 12.30 a.m., Refreshments.
 1.00 a.m., Rav A. Carmel: "The Aggadata," continued.
 Hebrew speakers include Rav A. Bergstein (10.30 p.m.) and Rav Y. Schwartz (1.30 a.m.).
 2.00 a.m., Walk to Kotel.
 2.30 a.m., Rav B. Horowitz will lecture in English at the Kotel. After Sheharit — Kiddush.

Imagine how a soldier feels when a car, empty but for the driver, goes by without stopping

Give Soldiers Lifts!

LAST MONDAY, the day before the elections, the Likud published a last-minute appeal to the voter, signed by MK Simcha Ehrlich, and titled "Look Back in Anger, Look Forward with Courage." Mr. Ehrlich is now slated to be our next Finance Minister.

In sedately respectable tones, Simcha Ehrlich elaborated upon some points of his party's economic platform. The promises and reassurances contained in that advertisement have since been followed by a first round of post-election pronouncements meant to assuage fears of the economic consequences of the Likud's victory.

One must, of course, make allowances for anything said in election platforms and advertisements. No dish is ever eaten quite as hot as it is cooked. Moreover, Mr. Ehrlich will no doubt soon find out that just like and probably even more than his predecessors in the Treasury, he is going to be severely hemmed in — not only by objective circumstances, but also by the expert advice which the bureaucracy will proffer him.

Yet, when the glittering celophane and sugar-coating of election promises are taken off, a solid almond of real content remains — bitter or sweet, according to bow one's socio-political taste buds are aligned.

A FIRST POST-ELECTION look at the Likud's platform, which now has assumed a much more real aspect, indicates that the next Government's economic policies will definitely tend to be anti-labour in substance and consequence, though not necessarily by conscious intent — for, after all, the Likud got most of its electoral support from working people. When I say "anti-labour" I do not mean anti-Alignment or anti-Histadrut, I mean, "to the detriment of rank and file labour."

I should hasten to add that not all is bad in the Likud's economic programme. After all, even a dyed-in-the-wool socialist cannot object to anyone's making the trains run on time, and many of the reforms the Likud wants to carry out are, by any criterion, long overdue. Perhaps the sclerosis which prevented the Alignment from implementing them has something to do with its downfall.

The real concern, however, is with the general thrust of the Likud's economic programme. That may be characterized as a commitment to sharpen up and carry to their logical conclusion the policies devised by successive Alignment governments.

The Alignment, for all its socialist professions, has laid the foundations for the Likud's programme — and, to no small extent, for its electoral victory.

Thus, there will be much more continuity than change — at least so far as intended results are concerned. It is, however, the unintended yet likely consequences of the planned changes which arouse anxiety. A closer look at these may reveal the reason why.

MR. EHRLICH'S advertisement emphasized the Likud's intention to

READERS' LETTERS

BREACH OF TASTE IN ADVERT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — That it is one of the main objects of politics to gain power is an undisputed fact; that, subject to the law, anything which may assist that aim is acceptable tactics has become a truism. However, surely there are limits of behaviour and taste beyond which a political party ventures at its peril lest the public revulsion caused thereby has an opposite effect to that intended.

I was more than appalled to see in The Jerusalem Post of May 12 (which was the issue giving the oaths of the untimely deaths of our 54 soldiers and airmen) a paid insertion by the Alignment in which its sympathy is given to the families.

Whenever in the life of our country, some tragedy takes place, it is not usual for a political party to place such a notice in the press. It is therefore quite clear that the notice was placed at this time, just before the elections, with the deliberate intention of obtaining favourable publicity for that political grouping based on the deaths of 54 of our best young men.

The relationship of the oaths item on Page 1 and the paid advertisement on Page 2 left a feeling of revulsion with me and with others with whom I have spokeo.

EDGAR MISKIN
 Herzliya.

Sir, — Words fail me to describe the reprehensible, if not disgusting expression of sympathy of the Alignment in your issue of May 12 on the sudden death of the 54 soldiers and airmen. Only the letters **PMK** were missing. If all the other twenty-odd parties do not place similar announcements in The Post, does it mean they care less?

GERALD KATZ
 Haifa.

PENFRIENDS

JEAN-PAUL MOREAU (21), of 3 rue des Vagues, 17340 Chateaulillon-Plage, France, is a student at the Bordeaux University who would like to correspond in French or English with an Israeli girl between the ages of 17 and 30. He is interested in Israel, Judaism, literature, history and philosophy.

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FELDHEIM

A post-election look at the Likud's economic policy

Although the Likud's intended economic programme may represent more continuity than change, the unintended but likely results give cause for considerable concern, suggests MEIR MERHAV, The Post's economic editor.

out the rate of inflation to no more than 15 per cent during the first year. Most official economists would say that this is impossible — at least given the devaluation policy which the Likud plank does not reject. Some economists believed that such a slowdown of price inflation was indeed within the realm of possibility. But they believed so precisely because they thought that the mostly Government-induced cost-push measures should be faded out.

It follows that Mr. Ehrlich must either accept the abandonment of the devaluation policy followed by the previous Government, or spell out the consequences of its continuation. For as long as devaluations go on at the rate of 2 per cent per month and the Likud platform is emphatic on that — price inflation cannot be reduced below 25 per cent a year, other things remaining equal.

Other things do not, of course, have to remain equal. Thus, real wages can be made to fall and absorb the cost-push effect of continued devaluation. With a complete wage freeze, except for cost-of-living allowances at the rate of 70 per cent, and the full-cost pricing prevalent in our economy, price inflation at the rate of 15 per cent could be made nearly compatible with an annual devaluation rate of 25 per cent.

But if the implication is that labour should be made to absorb the difference between 25 and 15 per cent, it needs to be clearly stated, for it means a fall in real wages of about 10 per cent while profits remain unaffected. Menahem Begin has, it is true, suggested a wage-price freeze for the next two years. But since it is highly unlikely that the Likud will consider itself as having received a mandate to set up an effective price control regime, the practical result must be a policy of reducing real wages.

Furthermore, if the Likud plank is to be treated even half seriously, the policy will be to increase wage differentials — rewarding, as proclaimed, more highly than now those who have know-how, high position, specialisation, enterprise and responsibility. Effort and higher output will also be better rewarded. The legitimate interpretation is that the lower ranks of labour will have to take most of the real wage cuts.



Simcha Ehrlich...Speaking for the Likud

ing the circle of devaluation together with a reduced inflation rate could be the reduction of indirect taxes, so as to offset the cost increases caused by continuing devaluation. Such cuts would, however, have to amount to several billion pounds to have the intended effect. In that case, Mr. Ehrlich would come up against insurmountable difficulties in another part of his programme — namely, that of cutting Government expenditure.

In fact, the Likud has, according to its platform, another ace up its sleeve which may make it possible to win this game: the simplification of the tax system to consist only of a progressive income tax and a value added tax. The simplification of our incredibly complex tax system is indeed laudable.

But since one can hardly assume that higher income taxes, especially in the upper brackets, will become part of the next Government's package — and since all ideas of any form of capital taxes have already been rejected — the value added tax will have to be increased to make up for the loss of revenue. Whatever the

indirect effects may be, the direct effect will be to shift the tax to the final consumer — thus again reducing real wages, while costs go down and profits up.

Mr. Ehrlich does not refer, in his election-day appeal, to these corollaries of his promised fight against inflation. His solution is unbelievably simple. It lies in "reducing Government waste and the encouragement of labour transfer to the production line."

Again, the reduction of waste, in the Government and elsewhere, is a highly laudable goal. But in quantitative terms the difference between a 25 per cent price inflation, equal to the annual rate of devaluation, and the Likud target of no more than 15 per cent, is of the order of magnitude of 10:00.

Now surely, since the repayment of debts (especially according to what presumably is the Likud's economic orientation) by definition contains no waste, and since defence expenditures (according to what we may also take as the dominant Likud orientation) also contains little waste, practically all of this waste must lie in the remaining 40 per cent of the budget.

It must also be remembered that the Likud has promised the voters a few rather expensive goodies, if elected. These include a guaranteed minimum income through a negative income tax, a minimum wage law, the equalization of social benefits for all workers (which means an upward shift), the recognition of household help as a deductible expense for working women, free education from kindergarten up to the 12th grade and a long school day, and much more. In a more market-oriented economy, all of these fine things will have to be bought with money. That should make the job of the economists even more difficult.

TO HIS CREDIT, Mr. Ehrlich has not evaded the issue of employment, or, rather, of the unemployment which will follow from his intended policies. Mr. Ehrlich will doubtless make the cutting of Government expenditure a central aspect of his policy. In this he will be supported by most of the Treasury and Bank of Israel economists who have been arguing for this for a long time.

The popularity of the simple, treacherously neat solution of cutting the budget may, however, be in inverse relation to its wisdom. For it

must be clear that cutting the budget to any significant extent will spell high unemployment. Mr. Ehrlich's reassurances that what he has in mind is "no more" than another 10,000 unemployed are, regrettably, not backed up by any mechanism that will ensure that the economy will not slump into a much greater unemployment.

Thus, even if one is indifferent to the fate of these two thousand, coming on top of the 48,000 already unemployed, Mr. Ehrlich's avowed aims are enough to arouse deep anxiety. There, at least, he would differ from Yehoshua Rabinowitz, who, in the face of incessant advice by economists reared on static theories, has balked at any unemployment solution.

Mr. Ehrlich has also assured the public that the unemployment he plans to create will be temporary, and that the Likud will arrange a system of unemployment insurance and professional job re-training. This sounds fine. The trouble is not only that it may be much more difficult to retrain those who will be the first to get the sack, but also that the scheme will cost a lot of money which will have to come out of the public kitty.

If the unemployment insurance is to provide more than the crusts needed to keep body and soul together, it won't cost much less than these workers cost now. In addition, Mr. Ehrlich has not yet indicated where the new employment will come from and how the economy's growth is going to be revived. One readily expects a party newly come to power to show some imagination. Yet the mind boggles at the notion that a policy which is avowedly deflationary will at the same time — all within a year — revive economic growth and reabsorb the workers thrown out of their jobs through such a policy.

THERE IS ANOTHER part of the Likud's economic platform, which is central not only for that party but also for the DMC, that lies in with the rest of the policies we have called anti-labour: the insistence on compulsory arbitration in essential services. One must look closely at what this means, for the phrasing seems innocuous, and is likely to appeal to the middle-class mind with its penchant for order and tranquillity.

Despite the indignant rejection, by the Likud, of any charges that they mean to use force against strikers, compulsory arbitration must, in the last resort, mean just that. Arbitration, like any other court process, must be backed up by the potential use of force. Even debts arising from civil suits can be, and are, collected by the police, and defaulters are sent to jail.

The Likud will naturally lean more towards a *laissez-faire* economy. The degree of government intervention is to be reduced. That may all be for the good, provided that the Government also ceases to be the *milch cow*. The real question is not how much *laissez-faire* we shall have under the Likud, but rather to do what, and in whose interest.

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